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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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VOL. IV NO. 134 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916. ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date | Steamers. | Tons | From Aden | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th June | Salsette .. | 6000 | Karmala . | 9000 |
| 14th " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 18th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |
| 26th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 2nd July | Malta .. | 7000 | Khybor .. | 9000 |
| 9th " | Nagoya .. | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 16th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 23rd " | Khiva .. | 9000 | ... | ... |
| 30th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

| Date About | Steamers | Tons. | Connecting At Colombo. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th June | Sankin .. | 7000 | Kalwa .. | 11000 |
| 29th " | Govara .. | 7000 | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 |

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| About | Steamers | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 9th June | Aratoon Apcar .. | East & South Africa. |
| 9th " | Obra | Colombo and Calcutta. |
| 10th " | Lhasa .. | Karachi direct. |

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

| About. | Steamer | Tons. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th June | Berbera .. | 4400 | London. |

One class of accommodation only Single fare to London Rs. 450.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Quarterly | 4 | 0 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
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Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without further moment's delay.

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Manager.

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## SHIPPING.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. .. | 556 | 888 | 430 | 630 |
| London via Marseilles | 630 | 1,035 | 480 | 790 |
| Liverpool .. .. | 700 | 90 | 465 | 675 |
| Glasgow via Marseilles | | | | |
| Dublin via Liverpool | .. | 848 | .. | 715 |

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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## SHIPPING.

### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kirin Maru .. | T. Sasaki .. | 3801 | 29th May | 7th June |
| Rangoon Maru | T. Hori .. | 5348 | 12th June | 24th June |
| Yetorofu Maru | K. Ogura | 4160 | 4th July | 16th July |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commanders. | Arrivals. | Departures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indo Maru .. | 5311 | K Tashiro | 30th May | 10th June |
| Shinkoku Maru | 5928 | T. Kuchiki | 4th June | 13th June |
| Luzon Maru .. | 4075 | T. Watanabe | 30th June | 12 July |

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampale |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin. | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

# F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

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Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Cnangchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalney | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Fengtien (Mukden) | Sydney (Australia) |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Hongkong | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tsingtau |
| Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.) | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Los Angles | Pekin | Tsingtau |
| Liaoyang | | Tsinanfu |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Madras | Malacca | Hong Kong |
| Rangoon | Kuala-Lumpur | Canton |
| Colombo | (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Amritsar | Seremban (F.M S.) | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Penang | Batavia | (North China) |
| Puket | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Taiping (F.M.S | Saigon | Peking |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Yokohama |
| Medan | Manila | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

# THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

| | |
|---|---|
| B. O. C LAMPS OIL | B. O. C. PITCH |
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| B. O. C. MOTOR OILS | B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS |
| B. O. C. GREASES | B. O. C. WAX |

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

## BANKING.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Do. Hongkong |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—The public is hereby informed that on the 4th June, 1916, four currency notes each of one thousand rupees bearing the following numbers have been lost in the Multain Galli, Bashaya Mohola. Anyone giving information so as to effect the recovery of these notes is requested to communicate with the undersigned, and he will be duly rewarded. Any person who cashes or accepts the undermentioned numbered notes will do so at his own risk:—

CB 89—54352.
CB 11—54353.
CB 11—43752.
CB 11—40325.

SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI,
Nagdevi Street, Sadaria, Bazar No. 208/10.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
Terms Moderate. 4012

ELLISSION & Co., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. Active and faithful domestic servants can be had at moderate rates at short notice. 4120

## WANTED

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for a child 7 years old.—Apply Mrs. F. E. HUNT, Saugor, C. P. 1010

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED—A Science GRADUATE on Rs. 60 p. m. as assistant teacher. Apply to P. N. MENON, B.A., English High School, Honavar, N. Canara. 4275

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 230, modern conveniences. Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED in Rajputana a TEACHER to prepare two boys for IV standard. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4268

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science and an Inter passed or B.A. failed, for the Edward English School, Amod. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay, language, etc., to the HEADMASTER. 4276

WANTED.—A GRADUATE having 5 years' teaching experience in High Schools, stating age and special subjects. At least 5 years' agreement necessary. Pay Rs. 80 with future prospects. Apply before 10th June with testimonials to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad. 4272

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in the Government Dockyard, Bombay an ASSISTANT FOREMAN of the Foundry. Applications, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, should be addressed to the,
DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Bombay. 4257

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY—WANTED—For the Municipal Committee, Lahore, a duly qualified lady for the post of Midwife on Rs. 100 per mensem with conveyance allowance Rs. 25 and free quarters. Apply early to—
DR. A. B. ARORA,
1011 Health Officer, Lahore.

WANTED—For the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a matriculated trained (J. A. V.) Head Mistress on a salary of Rs. 100-5-125 with a competent knowledge of Urdu and Panjabee and qualified by age and experience.
Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned.
P. MARSDEN, I.C.S.,
Secretary, Municipal Committee,
1012 Amritsar.

REQUIRED at once for Metre Gauge Railway:—EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Rs. 350-4-450 must have worked as such previously and hold good recommendations. Knowledge of Guzerati essential.
MEDICAL OFFICER, Rs. 96-5-120 must be Graduate. Private practice allowed.
Both are subject to Civil Service Regulations and will be entitled to Provident Fund.
Appointments will be on probation for one year. Indians preferable. Apply Box No. 876 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4199

## FOR SALE.

APPLICATIONS are invited—(1) For two posts of Assistant Superintendent in Female Normal Schools in Amraoti and Jubbulpore. Salary Rs. 150-10-200. Residential.
(2) For the post of First Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Residential.
(3) For the post of Assistant in the Girls' High School, Amraoti. Salary Rs. 60—80.
Candidates should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur, stating their age, qualifications and teaching experience.
C. E. W. JONES,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
1008 Central Provinces.

MOTOR SALE or HIRE—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle" 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

FOR SALE—HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE with side-car 7-9 H. P. complete with accessories. Used for (1) one month only. Owner buying a car, Rs. 1,700 no offers. Apply GROUND FLOOR GORDON HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1097

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 14 Gents Black Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown on, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 6-12-0 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—99 pairs R290., Ladies Black Box One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles machine-sewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 2/6 per pair.
The CHROME LEATHER Co.,
319—22 Pallavaram, Madras.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET—Airy commodious office rooms. Please apply CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, opp. Liptons, Apollo Street. 4274

TO BE LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4241

## NOTICES

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S "SHINKOKU MARU" having arrived on the 4th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
U. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 5th June 1916.

### NOTICE.

OWING to some unavoidable circumstances the congratulatory meeting in honour of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, for which invitation cards were sent out and which was to be held in the Horabag, C. P. Tank on the 6th inst., at 6-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. A. H. S. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, has been postponed "sine die." 4277.

### THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

## AUCTION SALE

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW FURNITURE.
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort first floor opposite the Oak Lane, (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction) the very valuable Brand New Substantial and Neat polished high class teakwood Household and Office furniture, such as dining tables, dinner waggons, dirty clothes baskets, tiled topped teapoys, square fancy teapoys, drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, glass door single almirahs, panel door cupboards, reclining sofas, easy, low and Curzon chairs, fancy cabinets, hatstands, towel horses, arm and armless chairs, writing tables, corner-cabinets, glass screens, round top teapoys, glass door book cases, baba easy chairs, marble tables, dressing tables, etc., etc., the surplus property of a Cabinet Maker formerly in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ltd.
The above furniture is on view.
P.S.—This sale affords a nice opportunity for those having a dislike for second hand things.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June 1916.

### MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

121, Meadows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Khetwadi.
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 6th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys Messrs. Khetaji Manaji and Co., the transferees of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees Rattonchand Surajmal and Codavarmal Chenkaran (last since deceased) by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of January, 1914, the following very valuable property, on the premises:—
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate or standing thereon, situate at Khetwadi without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 375¾ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 403 Old No. 7676 and Old Survey No. 563, New Survey No. 5854 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6703-6703 (1), 6704, and 6708 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 33, 37, 39, 41, 45 and 47 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the North by the property of Durgadas Davidas, on or towards the East by the property Haji Comer Haji Essaji and on or towards the West by Ardeshir Dady Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, etc., please apply to the above solicitors at their office No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1916.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
**Dr. H. de GRAAF**
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
*Work guaranteed for five years.*

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-45 p.m.
The strongest variety Bill ever seen in Bombay.

| GYPSY WOOLF and GIRLS | WALLINGFORD TATE, | LEON ROGEE, |
|---|---|---|
| In a Gorgeous Dancing Spectacle. | A Versatile Humourist With a Piano. | Entertainer and Mimic in imitations of Musical instruments. |

**"ON THE BRINK"** Pathe Frere's Latest Dramatic Masterpiece. A splendid story of the Paris stage in 3 parts. Starring the famous Cinema Star MDLLE. ROBINNE with a cast of leading lights of the French stage.

| MISS TESKA HODSON | WAR GRAND NATIONAL 1916. | LEO RENE |
|---|---|---|
| Soubrette and Dancer. | Run at Gatwick. Winner "Vermouth" | Light Comedian. |

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY**
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
A 3-Act Romance of Love and War.
"NOBLE DEEDS."
A nobleman hated and refused a youth who wanted to become his son-in-law and who had had no chance of showing his mettle. The youth won the Legion of Honour and the tables were turned.

"THE HIGH FLIERS,"
Miss High Life was always for pleasure but unfit to be a good wife. Miss Plain, her sister, was able to be a good wife and hence the former drags her husband to ruin and the latter helps hers to a comfortable life.

"LOVE AND SAVAGE."
A man's fiancee wanted to go as a missionary among an African tribe. He induced a friend to pose as a native and break all the conventions. This cured the lady of her mad idea.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE DATE:
NEXT SUNDAY, JUNE 11th.
The greatest of all Films:
**"THE GARDEN OF LOVE"**
IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

**Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company,**
(RIPON THEATRE)
WILL STAGE
At 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th June, 1916,
the ever popular social Drama
**"SHARADA."**

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th June 1916, was 29.737 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 4th June 1916.
Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr | 29.556 | Inc |
| Temperature of Air | 83.0 | Deg |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79.4 | " |
| Dew Point | 78.2 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.833 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 10.0 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 88.3 | " |
| Minimum | 79.3 | |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WNW, WSW, SSE. | |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 145 Miles. | |
| Fall of Rain | 0.46 inches. | |
| Total fall during month | 1.76 | " |
| Do. do. year | 1.87 | " |
| Additional fall for rain up to 10 a.m. 5th | 0.01 | " |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th June, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.15in. of rain and Mount Abu 0.40in. Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.24in. of rain Deesa 0.77in. and Indore 0.59in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.30in of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.22in., Ratnagiri 0.95in., Mormugao 1.26in., and Karwar 1.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.54in., Sholapur 0.37in., Bijapur 2.18in., Aurangabad 1.50in. and Nizamabad 1.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Fairly strongly marked monsoon conditions prevail in the Peninsula and rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces. There has however been a decrease in the rainfall on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces but an increase in the Deccan. Rainfall has extended also into Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India West and a few showers have occurred in these areas.
Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan. A few showers may occur also in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and in the central parts of the country.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 5th of June 1916.*

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade: Highest of past 24 hours | Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity: 8 A. M. | Rainfall: past 24 hours | Rainfall: total since November 1st to date. | Departure since November 1st. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | | | | | | |
| Do. (4th) | 85 | 77.0 | 66 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Jask | 94 | 89.0 | 33 | .. | 0 | —0 03 |
| Muskat | | | | | | |
| Do. (4th) | 101 | 87.0 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.10 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 110 | 84.8 | 51 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Rawalpindi | 108 | 78 0 | 35 | .. | 0.05 | —0.08 |
| Lahore | 106 | 85.3 | 47 | .. | 0 16 | 0 11 |
| Hissar | | | | | | |
| Ambala | 102 | 82 3 | 46 | .. | 0 68 | 0 68 |
| Delhi | 104 | 86.7 | 44 | .. | 0 43 | 0 33 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 106 | 87.0 | 29 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Mainpuri | 108 | 83.1 | 33 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Jhansi | 104 | 84.8 | 32 | .. | 0.01 | —0.90 |
| Cawnpore | 103 | 79.3 | 45 | .. | 0.4 | 0 31 |
| Allahabad | 105 | 82 | 39 | | 0 | 0 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 110 | 88.8 | 42 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Karachi | 91 | 84 5 | 84 | .. | 0 | —0.04 |
| Ajmer | 98 | 84.8 | 52 | .. | 0.75 | 0 75 |
| Jaipore | 103.5 | 82.1 | 45 | 0.04 | 0 23 | 0 23 |
| Kotah | 104 | 86.6 | 41 | .. | 0.09 | —0.16 |
| Mount Abu | 87 | 65.2 | 70 | 0.40 | 1.30 | 1.20 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 99.8 | 80 5 | 66 | .. | 0 | —0.03 |
| Dwarka | 89 | 82 5 | 83 | .. | 0 | 0 14 |
| Veraval | 87.1 | 82 5 | 84 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Rajkot | 104.3 | 79.8 | 64 | .. | 0.86 | 0 86 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 101 | 75 2 | 83 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0 15 |
| Surat | 98.2 | 78.1 | 87 | 0.05 | 0.47 | 0 44 |
| Ahmedabad | 105.9 | 81 5 | 65 | .. | 0.18 | 0 18 |
| Deesa | 107 | 73 2 | 90 | 0.77 | 1.36 | 1.30 |
| Neemuch | 100.1 | 78.2 | 58 | .. | 0 | —1 43 |
| Indore | 100.5 | 77.4 | 79 | 0.59 | 0.76 | 0 45 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 102.9 | 84.5 | 47 | .. | 0 | —0.02 |
| Saugor | 103.2 | 81.2 | 28 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 104.7 | 80.4 | 58 | .. | 0.09 | —0.08 |
| Khandwa | 102.0 | 78.8 | 67 | .. | 0 | —0.15 |
| Akola | 98.1 | 74.4 | 72 | 0.20 | 0 76 | 0 35 |
| Amraoti | 98.8 | 75.3 | 67 | 0.08 | 0.19 | —0.33 |
| Nagpur | 104.4 | 79.2 | 49 | .. | 0.02 | —0 73 |
| Chanda | 102.6 | 78.8 | 76 | .. | 0.68 | 0 28 |
| Raipur | 101.9 | 76.6 | 58 | .. | 0 85 | 0.33 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 88.3 | 79 2 | 84 | 0.22 | 1.77 | 0 41 |
| Ratnagiri | 85.1 | 75.9 | 80 | 0.95 | 7 06 | 4 11 |
| Mormugao | 88.7 | 76.1 | 90 | 1.26 | 9 81 | 7 06 |
| Karwar | 84.1 | 75.7 | 81 | 1.46 | 9.12 | 4 23 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 102.2 | 75.7 | 66 | .. | 0.30 | —0.21 |
| Ahmednagar | 93.8 | 70 4 | 79 | 0.54 | 1.20 | 0 54 |
| Poona | 87 | 73 1 | 84 | 0.03 | 0 36 | —0.31 |
| Sholapur | 95 | 72.3 | 80 | 0.37 | 2.06 | 1.27 |
| Bijapur | 95.3 | 67 5 | 85 | 2 18 | 2 47 | 1 76 |
| Belgaum | 81.3 | 68.7 | 92 | 0.06 | 0 25 | —0.92 |
| Aurangabad | 93 | 70.1 | 84 | .50 | 2 18 | 1 7 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 100 | 68 0 | 82 | 1.10 | 1 69 | 1 53 |
| Hyderabad | 95 | 73.4 | 81 | .. | 0 22 | —0 27 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 79.6 | 73.1 | 84 | 3.77 | 12 16 | 7 80 |
| Calicut | 90.9 | 76.1 | 90 | 1.05 | 6.82 | 3.97 |
| Cochin | 84 5 | 73 7 | 78 | 1.37 | 5 37 | 1 37 |
| Colombo | 86 4 | 75 4 | 78 | 0.26 | 1.21 | —0 58 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 98 5 | 82 2 | 69 | .. | 2.75 | 2 21 |
| Bellary | 96 0 | 76.5 | 64 | .. | 0.04 | —0 39 |
| Cuddapah | 100.4 | 82.7 | 58 | .. | 0.31 | —0.23 |
| Madras | 103.5 | 86.6 | 66 | .. | 0 84 | —0.1 |
| Bangalore | 80.3 | 66.2 | 83 | 0.33 | 0.53 | —0 34 |
| Coimbatore | 82 6 | 70 4 | 80 | 0.08 | 0.81 | 0 58 |
| Trichinopoly | 97.6 | 77 4 | 56 | .. | 0.03 | —0.27 |
| Negapatam | 96.4 | 80.5 | 80 | .. | 0.05 | —0.12 |

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULT OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS—1916.

FIRST CLASS.
Nos. 850, 969, 1026, 1142, 1380.

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Nos. 5, 7, 8, 12, 23, 29, 45, 51, 55, 68, 69, 76, 83, 96, 107, 114, 130, 148, 170, 172, 174, 197, 216, 223, 226, 232, 236, 245, 255, 259, 299, 304, 318, 319, 321, 323, 323, 331, 333, 341, 351, 357, 358, 363, 415, 439, 447, 479, 482, 489, 511, 533, 534, 536, 537, 556, 564, 570, 580, 585, 605, 628, 635, 636, 641, 664, 683, 687, 699, 705, 712, 725, 745, 746, 747, 762, 776, 780, 785, 790, 811, 819, 882, 900, 913, 917, 926, 932, 940, 960, 1, 963, 985, 991, 1001, 1014, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1035, 1039, 1046, 1053, 1061, 1080, 1081, 1090, 1092, 1104, 1105, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1121, 1127, 1134, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1164, 1224, 1235, 1257, 1258, 1286, 1323, 1341, 1355, 1357, 1362, 1379, 1381, 1382, 1394, 1406, 1409, 1413, 1434, 1443, 1453, 1457, 1460, 1479, 1480, 1485, 1491, 1494, 1500, 1509, 1534, 1542, 1546, 1550, 1556, 1563, 1574, 1578, 1582, 1584, 1607, 1618, 1622, 1627.

PASS.
Nos. 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 92, 94, 97, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 113, 115, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 127, 128, 129, 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 176, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 208, 210, 214, 215, 217, 220, 224, 225, 227, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 235, 239, 242, 243, 244, 246, 248, 249, 250, 253, 257, 258, 261, 264, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 291, 292, 293, 295, 297, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 311, 312, 313, 322, 325, 327, 330, 334, 335, 336, 338, 344, 345, 352, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 368, 373, 374, 375, 377, 380, 381, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 401, 403, 404, 405, 407, 408, 409, 411, 414, 416, 419, 420, 421, 423, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 437, 438, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 448, 450, 453, 454, 458, 462, 463, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 476, 480, 481, 483, 486, 488, 490, 492, 496, 499, 500, 501, 505, 507, 509, 512, 513, 514, 516, 519, 522, 523, 524, 527, 528, 529, 530, 532, 535, 538, 539, 540, 543, 544, 545, 547, 549, 550, 551, 554, 557, 559, 560, 563, 565, 566, 567, 571, 573, 575, 576, 578, 579, 581, 582, 585, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 593, 595, 597, 598, 599, 603, 604, 607, 609, 612, 613, 615, 619, 620, 621, 622, 624, 630, 631, 634, 635, 637, 639, 640, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 655, 657, 659, 660, 662, 666, 667, 668, 670, 671, 673, 677, 678, 679, 684, 685, 686, 688, 689, 690, 693, 694, 697, 700, 701, 702, 703, 707, 708, 709, 710, 713, 714, 715, 717, 718, 719, 722, 726, 727, 728, 730, 736, 740, 741, 742, 751, 753, 754, 755, 757, 758, 759, 761, 767, 769, 770, 771, 773, 774, 775, 777, 779, 782, 783, 786, 788, 789, 791, 793, 794, 797, 799, 801, 804, 806, 807, 809, 814, 815, 817, 820, 822, 823, 826, 829, 830, 831, 835, 837, 841, 845, 846, 847, 848, 853, 856, 857, 858, 860, 861, 862, 865, 867, 868, 869, 872, 873, 874, 877, 885, 886, 890, 898, 901, 904, 907, 910, 911, 919, 920, 929, 930, 931, 932, 934, 935, 937, 939, 940, 942, 943, 945, 952, 953, 954, 955, 957, 958, 962, 963, 964, 968, 972, 973, 981, 989, 990, 992, 995, 999, 1000, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1013, 1018, 1022, 1025, 1030, 1031, 1033, 1037, 1040, 1043, 1044, 1048, 1051, 1052, 1055, 1056, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1062, 1063, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1072, 1076, 1082, 1084, 1091, 1093, 1098, 1102, 1103, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1117, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1128, 1131, 1135, 1138, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1150, 1151, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1158, 1159, 1161, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1179, 1183, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1194, 1195, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1204, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1214, 1216, 1217, 1223, 1225, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1237, 1239, 1240, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1252, 1253, 1259, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1274, 1275, 1277, 1280, 1283, 1284, 1288, 1291, 1293, 1296, 1297, 1299, 1300, 1303, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1322, 1325, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1334, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1343, 1345, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1373, 1374, 1378, 1384, 1385, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1395, 1396, 1398, 1402, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1411, 1412, 1414, 1417, 1418, 1420, 1423, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1437, 1439, 1442, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1450, 1451, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1458, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1475, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, 1484, 1492, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1504, 1506, 1507, 1510, 1511, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1532, 1533, 1535, 1539, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1572, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1585, 1587, 1588, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1606, 1611, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1626, 1628.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Vinayak Mahedev Apte.
The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize, the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship and the Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship.—To Sivram Vithal Karandikar.
The two Sir Frank Souter Scholarships.—To Ismail Ibrahimbhai Chundrigar and Musakhan Juriakhan Ansari.
The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Purushottam Vithal Chakrapani.
The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship.—To Umedchand Bechardas Shah.
The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cuteh Memorial Scholarship in Arts.—To Harmadanlal Gopalal Majmudar.
The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—To Dinkarrai Jadavrai Vaishnav.
The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To Hansa Manubhai Mehta.
The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhul handas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Krishnaji Moreshwar Shembavnekar.
The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship.—Divided between Jamsedji Pestanji Dordi and Jamshed Palanji Taraporewalla.
The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship.—To Rangbhandra Nandbhadra Pandya.
The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To Sultan Alladin Noorani.
The Dr. F. G. Selby Memorial Scholarship.—To Yeshwant Bachaji Rege.

SUCCESSFUL FEMALE CANDIDATES.

SECOND CLASS.
1. Hansa Manubhai Mehta.
2. Ahmedunnisha Begum Siddiki.
3. Sybil D'Abreo.
4. Mary Kathleen Hutchinson.

PASS.
1. Jayashri Manubhai Mehta.
2. Tehmina Pestenji Sinor.
3. Clarice M. Aquino.
4. Edith Grace Brooks.
5. Bubli Devji Chotani.
6. Dhanbai Ardeshir Cooper.
7. Sherbanoo Jehangir Dodhi.
8. Serene Meherjibhoy Engineer.
9. Gaimai Adarji Kapadia.
10. Jaslaxmi Maganlal Kavi.
11. Ruth Krishnarao Sirode.

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40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer
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# COMMERCIAL.

## GERMAN DYE INDUSTRY.

### PREPARING FOR BAD TIMES.

According to the Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post" a significant step has been taken by the leading German dye and chemical manufacturers who have made fabulous profits since the outbreak of the war. The directors of the Friedrich Bayer dye factories announced at a meeting at Elberfeld recently that negotiations had been conducted with a view of establishing closer community of interests between two other important German groups of aniline dye works and a third group of chemical factories. At a general meeting on May 23 the shareholders are to be asked to sanction the decisions arrived at. This signifies an amalgamation of the forces of German producers of aniline dyes, chemicals, and drugs. The Bayer directors pointed out that the three great groups have been impelled to take this step by the knowledge that the German chemical industry, and more especially the German dye industry, will be confronted in the future by extraordinarily difficult conditions. The report, according to an account published in the "Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung," proceeded as follows:

The works have to reckon not only with direct losses as regards business in enemy countries and the uncertain fate of factories abroad in which they are interested, but to a much greater extent with the consequences of powerful competition created and promoted by Government support and by Customs and patent laws, and animated by envy of German successes and by the desire to become independent of Germany. These losses, which will seriously affect the position of German factories, seem inevitable unless the productive powers of the latter are so augmented that they can offer to consumers in respect of quality and prices advantages which can be offered them from no other quarter."

It is apparently scientific and technical forces that are to be combined in the hopes of killing all competition, for each firm is to control its own organisation for distribution and the sale of its products, and to retain freedom in respect of its employees and workmen.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Imports | 10,000 |

| Months. | To-day's price. | |
|---|---|---|
| June | 8.18 | |
| June-July | 8.13 | |
| July-Aug. | 8.09 | +4 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 8.01 | |
| Sept.-Oct. | 7.91 | |
| Oct.-Nov. | 7.83 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | 7.79 | |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7.76 | |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7.73 | |
| Feb.-Mar. | 7.72 | +5 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 7.71 | |
| Apl.-May | 7.70 | |
| May-June | 7.69 | |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

### MONEY MARKET.

London, June 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½% | 57⅛ |
| Rupee Paper 3½% | 53½ |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan | 80¾ Unchgd. |
| Government Securities 3% | 69½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.19 Unchgd. | |

### WAR LOANS.

London, June 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1928 | £88½ |
| 4½% 1925—1945 | £95 11/16—3/16 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 3rd.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June Nominal unchgd. | 63/ |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe 61½ lbs. June Sellers unchgd. | 57/6 |

AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian April Sellers unchgd. | 65 |
| Victorian April Sellers unchgd. | 67 |

BARLEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi Barley June sellers unchgd. | 51/6 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers unchgd. | |
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, London Sellers | 63 |
| Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers unchgd | 73/3 |
| LINSEED. | 64/6 |

London, June 2nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers | 71 |

London, June 3rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers, unchgd. | 71 |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers | 70/6—71 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £143 |
| Standard Copper G.M.G. | £121 |
| Copper Braziers | £167 |
| Yellow Metal | 193 |
| Hard Spelter | 65 |
| Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool | 18/9 |
| Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4/0/0 F.O.B. Liverpool | £98 |
| Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie | 96-11-6 |

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 2rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 21/6 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 21/7½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 23/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 23/7½ |
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 21/6 |
| Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 21/7½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 23/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. Resellers | 23/7½ |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Buyers unchanged | 2/8½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe July Buyers. | 2/8 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 5.

To-day the market has ruled firmer. Some business has been reported in the bazaar, but shippers are mostly out of the market.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Akola July 253½.
Fully Good January 223.
Good Broach April 286.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

| Growth. | Fine. | F.G. Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Broach | | 284 1/2 | Apr. 1917. |
| M. G. Bengals | 221 | | Jan. " |
| M. G. Bengals | 227 | | July 1916. |
| M. G. Sind Punjab | 220 | | |
| M. G. Khandesh | | | |
| M.G.Wardha Hingangha | | | |
| M. G. Nagpore | | | |
| M. G. Akola Khamgaon | 259 | | Jan. 1917. |
| Do. | 253 1/2 | | Sep. 1916. |
| Do. | 252 1/2 | | July " |
| G. Broach | 286/1 | | " |
| H. G. Westerns | | 304 | June-July '16 |
| M. G. Westerns | | 312 | " |
| G. Compta | | 333 | " |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar | | 269 | " |

### THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

**Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.**

COLABA, 5th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fully Good. | Deliver. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | 234 | 225 | 25 Jan. 1917 |
| Bengals (M.G.) | 234 | 225 | 215 Ready |
| | | 220 | July |
| Sind-Punjab (M.G.) | | 210 | 200 Ready |
| | | 242 | 220 Ready |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | | 244 | July |
| Jalna (M.G.) | | | 215 Ready |
| Barsee (M.G.) | | | 275 Ready |
| | | | 342 Ready |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miraj (M.G.) | | | | 330 June/July |
| Indore Ujjain(M.G.) | | | | |
| Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple) | | | | |
| Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.) | 252 | 244 | | Ready |
| | 254 | | | July |
| | 261 | | | 25th Jan. 17. |
| Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.) | 252 | 244 | | Ready |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.) | 256 | 248 | | Ready |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | 258 | 250 | | Ready |
| Nagpore Kamptl(M.G.) | 264 | 256 | | Ready |
| Wardha H'ghat (M.G.) | 265 | 257 | | Ready |
| Broach (M.G.) | 278 | 270 | | Ready & July |
| | | | 281 | 28th April 17. |
| Wadhwan (M.G.) | 292 | | | Ready & July |
| Do. (H.G.) | 282 | | | Ready& July |
| Surat (M.G.) | | | | |
| Mathla (M.G.) | 242 | 228 | | Ready & July |
| Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.) | | | 312 | Ready & July |
| | | | 305 | June/July |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | | | 307 | Ready |
| | | | 295 | June/July |
| | | | 315 | Ready & July |
| Westerns (M.G.) | | | 305 | June/July |
| " (H.G.) | | | 308 | Ready & July |
| | | | 300 | June/July |
| Compta (M.G.) | | | 335 | Ready & July |
| | | | 325 | June/July |

Unchgd.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 5th—4 p.m.

| | Bazaar Terms. | Rail Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| | Ready | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. |
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 36 0 0 | 5 14 6 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 35 0 0 | 5 14 3 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 34 0 0 | 5 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 5 15 0 | 6 5 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 5 12 0 | 6 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 6 13 0 | 7 5 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 7 9 6 | 7 15 6 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 7 5 0 | 7 11 9 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 43 8 0 | .... |
| " Galar 75-25 | 42 8 0 | .... |
| " Gajer 50-50 | 41 8 0 | .... |
| " Black | 36 8 0 | .... |
| Ponyseed, White | 6 8 0 | 6 11 9 |
| Groundnuts | 40 0 0 | .... |
| Mowrseed | 3 14 0 | 4 1 0 |

Forward. Rs. a. p.

Wheat April-May ... ... ... Not out.
Linseed May ... ... ... "

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy.

### EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. Ready | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| | to 1s. 4 1-32d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| | to 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1s. 4 1-16d. Aug. |

Banks' Buying Rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready | 1s. 4 3/8d. |
| Do. do. Forward | 1s. 4 3/8d. July. |
| Do. 6 m-s. Ready | 1s. 4 5/8d. |
| Francs 3 m-s do. | 195. |
| 60 d-s Hongkong | 152. |
| Do. Shanghai | 214¼ Nom. |
| Do. Yokohama | 154½ |

### BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready ex-duty | 77-8-0 |
| Do. June Settlement | 77-12-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 16-8-0 |
| English Dragons | 15-12-0 |
| English Bar Gold | 26-12-0 |
| Australian Do. | 25-14-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 5.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and the rates gradually began to give way. The closing tone was easy.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred opened with a slippery tendency and gradually a big drop of about Rs. 50 was recorded during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 572½.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 485 to Rs. 492½, Standards from Rs. 1,210 to Rs. 1,222½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,405 to Rs. 1,435 and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,615 to Rs. 1,645.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,120 at the close.

Simplex stood firm at Rs. 435.

Indian Bleachings were placed at Rs. 162½, Currimbhai at Rs. 252½ and Crescent at Rs. 1223.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 163½ to Rs. 171½. Deferred opened at Rs. 672½ gradually dropped to Rs. 620 but closed at Rs. 632½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary after touching Rs. 1,355 closed at Rs. 1,340.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 79.

Mandra Bhon Railway shares were placed at Rs. 85½.

Bombay Electric Tram Company Preference shares stood firm at Rs. 25½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 2½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 93¾ (long-dated).

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun. | | h. m. | ft. in. | | Jun. | | h. m. | ft. in. | |
| Mon. | 5 | m | 1 25 | 24 11 | | 5 | m | 7 12 | 17 | 0 |
| | | | 2 13a | 27 3 | | | | 8 23a | 19 | 9 |
| Tues. | 6 | m | 2 3 | 24 8 | | 6 | m | 7 47 | 17 | 7 |
| | | | 2 45a | 26 10 | | | | 9 2a | 19 | 10 |
| Wed. | 7 | m | 2 46 | 24 4 | | 7 | m | 8 24 | 18 | 3 |
| | | | 3 29a | 26 5 | | | | 9 46 | 19 | 6 |
| Thur. | 8 | m | 3 38 | 24 1 | | 8 | m | 9 8 | 19 | 1 |
| | | | 3 59a | 26 0 | | | | 10 41a | 19 | 6 |
| Fri. | 9 | m | 4 40 | 24 0 | | 9 | m | 10 6 | 19 | 10 |
| | | | 4 45a | 25 9 | | | | 11 36a | 19 | |
| Sat. | 10 | m | 5 51 | 24 2 | | 10 | m | 11 25 | 20 | 6 |
| | | | 5 40a | 25 7 | | | | | | |
| Sun. | 11 | m | 7 7 | 24 9 | | 11 | m | 0 36 | 18 | 3 |
| | | | 6 41a | 25 6 | | | | 0 49a | 20 | 9 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| June | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| 5 (Monday) | 6h 1m. | 7h. 14m |
| 6 (Tuesday) | 6h. 1m. | 7h. 14m. |
| 7 (Wednesday) | 6h. 1m. | 7h. 14m. |
| 8 (Thursday) | 6h. 1m. | 7h. 15m |
| 9 (Friday) | 6h 1m. | 7h. 15m. |
| 3 (Saturday) | 6h 1m | 7h. 15m. |
| 4 (Sunday) | 6h. 1m. | 7h. 16m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon, June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; In Apogee, 4th, 3.0h. a.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 5h. 29.0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 16th, 3 h. 11-7 a.m.; In Perigee, 16th, 8-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 22nd, 6h. 46-3m. p.m.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 5th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quilon | Warrington | Akyab May 19 |
| Shinkoku Maru | Kuchiki | Kobe April 30 |
| Bahrein | Bonnett | Macalla may 29 |
| Lhasa | King | Karachi June 3 |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer Egyptian Transport | Paine | Calcutta |
| " Catania | Amazaga | Genoa |

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bahrein for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Quiloa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Quiloa, 4,942 tons, Captain A. Warrington, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Akyab May 19, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Shinkoku Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Shinkoku Maru, 3,100 tons, Captain Y. Kuchiki, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Kobe, April 30, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnett, arrived in harbour on Monday from Macalla, May 29, with a general cargo, one cabin and one deck passengers.

S.S.Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Karachi June 3, with a general cargo, 15 cabin and 84 deck passengers.

S.S. Egyptian Transport:—The steamer Egyptian Transport, 2,923 tons, Captain J. W. Paine, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Catania:—The Rubattino Line steamer Catania, 1,966 tons, Captain A. D. Amazaga, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 63 deck passengers.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 4th instant.

S. S. Canton Maru:—The N. Y. K. Chartered steamer Canton Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Haru Maru:—The N. Y. K. Chartered steamer Haru Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 1st instant.

Monday, 5th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Inverbervie | Radcliffe | W. & A. G. & Co |
| C. & R. Wilton Hall | Williamson | J. Mackintosh & Co |
| F. Obra | Davey | M. & Co |
| H. Agra | Pehr | J. Mackintosh & Co |
| K. Grigna | Crome | T. M. Co |
| M. Heinz | | T. M. & Co |
| N. Polperro | Jones | W. & A. G. & Co |
| P. Indo Maru | | O. S. Kaisha |

HARBOUR HALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bahadurl | B. S. N. Co |
| Sobarmati | |
| Courland | |
| Netravati | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kirin Maru | Sasaki | N. Y. Kaisha |
| 2. Chakrata | Hewett | M. & Co |
| 3 Lawoe | Lorne | D. M. Khandwani |
| 5 Catania | Beameraja | Italian Mail |
| 6 Erinpura | | M. M. & Co |
| 7 Arratoon Apear | | M.M. & Co |
| 8 Berbera | | M. M. & Co |
| 12 & 13 Khora | | M.M. & Co |
| 14 Linga | Cutbush | M. M. & Co |
| 15 Akbar | Hannah | T. M. & Co |
| 16 Firozi | | T. M. & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Caledonia | Dowell | P. & O. Co |
| 4 City of Exeter | Rae | K. N. & Co |
| 5 Clan Mackinnon | Openshaw | J. F. & Co |

H. W.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heliotes | Burin | W. & A. G. & Co |

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bahrein | Bonnett | T. M. & Co |
| Egyptian Transport | James | P. M. & Co |
| Fior de-Dia | Abco | Bibby |
| Firozi | Fernel | P. & P. S.N. Co |
| Galla | | J. W. Muirhead |
| Lhasa | King | M. M. & Co |
| Ithanang | Nicol | T. M. & Co |
| Quiloa | Warrington | M. M. & Co |
| Ravenshoe | Hodge | |
| Shiok ku Ma u | Kuchiki | N. Y. Kaisha |

## EXPORTS.

June 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inverbervie (s) 113 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 244 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 259 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 40 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Cotton Export Agency; 26 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales wool, L. Currimse; 9 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 20 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 44 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 4 bales wool, R. Buchraj; 25 bales wool, A. B. Shustary; 10 bales cotton waste, T. Damjee; 30 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode & Sons; 503 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 112 bales sewri cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

City of Exeter (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon & Co.; 10,075 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay & Co.; 61 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 128 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Exeter (s) 912 cwts., mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (26 bales cownides, V. Esmail & Co.; 29 bales cownides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 17 bales goat and sheep skin, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 46 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Abloola & Co.; 100 cwts. cassein, Imperial Dairy Co.; 20 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framjee & Co.; 80 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsey & Co.

Berbera (s) 400 cwts. old copper pots, K. M. Nathoo; 100 cwts. old brass borings, K. M. Nathoo; 300 cwts. turmuric, K. M. Nathoo; 60 cwts. capsicums, K. M. Nathoo; 250 cwts. dry chillies, N. Oodavja; 685 cwts. sandalwood, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 530 bales hemp, D. N. Kapadia & Co.; 200 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 880 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 810 cwts. myrabolams, N. Moolji & Co.

NEW YORK.

Grigna (s) 21,500 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, H. Esmail & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 10 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bale cotton, B. Abeerchand.

Indo Maru (s) 10 bales cotton, B. Abeerchand; 200 bales coton, H. Nensey & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 150 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Indo Maru (s) 8 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VLDIVOSTOCK.

Indo Maru (s) 10 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chakrata (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 126 cwts. myrabolams, H. Abdeali.

IPORTS.

June 5.

S. S. Berbera from Karachi, Agents M. M. & Co.:—350 bags ice, 223 bales cotton, 127 bales, 294 casks skins, 2 cases sewing thread, 18 cases price good, 1 crate tiles.

S. S. Clan Mackinnon from Liverpool, Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—9 crates earthenware, 3 cases nitrate of soda, 1,127 cases whisky, 296 ases, 244 casks tiles, 140 cases spirits, 35 cses. 1 hhd stout, 6,030 nos., 6 cases bricl, 55 cases, 868 hhds ale, 70 casks iron liqur, 9 casks glauber salts, 10 kegs hydro sulhite of soda, 278 barrels green copperas, casks shives, 14 kegs oxalic acid, 40 kegs sugar of lead, 18 cases tyres, 14 cases motor cars, 2,051 bags, 590 casks China clay,500 kegs sulphate of copper, 480 bags mineral white, 12 cases motor cycles, 1 ase potassium iodide, 30 cases liquor, 3 cases fireclay, 189 bags broken tiles, 25 kegs, 20 bags disinfectant powder, 215 cases, 1 cse lime juice, 60 drums caustic soda, 80 rums zinc chloride, 100 cases beer, 4 cas antimony, 10 casks sumac extract, 20 kegs 10 barrels soda crystals, 3,020 bags soda sh, 146 drums magnesium chloride, 481 drns bleaching powder, 10 barrels cylinder il, 1 case acetone, 48 casks 20 kegs bicromate of soda, 337 cases wine, 144 cases confectionary, 50 cases sauce, 860 bags starch, 18 cases, 289 bales paper, 255 boxes corn flour, 37 cases biscuits, 103 tons, pig iron, 40 drums colza oil, 107 barrels, 96 drums lubricating oil, 90 kegs, 28 barrels grease, 15 cases, 70 drums, 1 cask varnish, 30 casks, 60 kegs red lead, 10 drums, 4 barrels, sperm oil, 21 casks, 21 cases, 1 barrel, 5,858 kegs paint, 13 cases roller skins, 932 barrels, 75 casks coal pitch, 72 barrels, 484 runlets coal tar, 141 cases provisions, 22 cases buffalo pickers, 4 cases leather, 6 cases hams, 12 casks liquid blue, 445 bags farina, 24 cases leather belting, 81 cases colour, 100 kegs litharge, 290 drums oil, 30 casks bleaching paste, 284 barrels tallow, 60 casks resin, 80 cases, 3,315 boxes soap, 1 case linens, 8 coils cotton rope, 2 cases seeds, 10 cases flannel, 8 cases, 4 truss woollen goods, 140 cases cotton sewing thread, 8 cases cotton and arts silk goods, 30 cases umbrellas, 40 bales canvas, 10 cases cotton and linen goods, 32 cases woollen and cotton goods, 279 bales, 54 cases cotton yarn, 2,238 cases, 1,617 bales cotton goods.

## RAILWAY GRIEVANCES IN KATHIAWAR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that the Railway authorities in Kathiawar remain indifferent to the comforts of the travelling public. Much of the income of the Railways come from the pockets of the third class passengers whereas their comforts are not only not attended to, but greatly neglected.

On 20th May 1916 I was travelling from Vadiadevi Station to Jetpur and to my great surprise I found all the third class carriages at about 11 p.m. without any lights. In one second class compartment where we were sitting there was a very dim light, whereas the other first and second class carriages, in which there were several passengers, including Darbaris in the first class, were also without any lights. There was a large number of first and second class passengers on that day and all of them were complaining to the guard for the want of lights. We complained to the guard and we were told that he could not remedy the grievance. The inconvenience caused to the passengers by travelling in the carriages at about 11 p.m. without any light can be better imagined than expressed. The poor third class passengers tossed from place to place for seeking sitting room in carriages without any lights are thus subjected to very great hardships and the Railway authorities are justly responsible for the same. It is the duty of the intelligent public of Kathiawar to move the authorities to remove these grievances of the public. This night train from Dhola side has connection with Viramgam, and it is not impossible that a passenger in a little nap would find his property stolen at this late hour in a train without lights.

The Vadiadevli station has been in existence for many years and it commands a very good income and a sound traffic. But the authorities who pocket this income will not even construct a tolerable building for the station. The work has been carried on in a small hut for many years and there is not even a waiting room for the first and second class passengers. Two renowned States, viz., Thanadevli and Vadia are connected with the Vadiadevli station; there is not even a well for the convenience of water for the passengers in this tormenting heat and in spite of repeated complaints the authorities have turned a deaf ear to these grievances.

A large station like Navagadh is not provided with a platform. A number of passengers start or alight at this station and as these trains running between Viramgam and Veraval have got very highly elevated boards, many people fall down while alighting from the train.

It is the duty of the Railway authorities concerned to look to these grievances and remedy them at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. U.

Jetpur, May 31.

## POLICE AND THEFTS AT DADAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The indifference of the Police to the public safety at least so far as Dadar is concerned, is a growing hardship to the Dadar residents, whose settled life is so very often threatened by recurring thefts and the like. Yesterday's theft in Miranda's Chawl is by no means the first of its kind but only one of the nefarious enterprises that have been successfully carried out before. But what is more appalling to note here is the fact that even with a Police Chowkee at a distance of about 30 yards, such tyrranical and lawless acts have so very often taken place. In this case the rogues have visited about three places. There are two lamp posts on each side of the place of occurence but still the lawless act has been committed so very successfully; and what were the Police doing all the night? Were they on their beat or were they themselves aware of the fact and yet reluctant to come to the rescue of the helpless inhabitants? At least in two places the people called out at the top of their voices and but for their neighbours no Policemen have come to their rescue. It is an irony of fate that we poor Indians have to pay for our Police servants, yet not to look for their services on our behalf. Better if we have no Police than one which does not do its duty.

Will Lord Willingdon's Government make the Police do its work or abolish it?—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAIN.

Lady Jamsetjee Road.
Dadar, May 30.


# JUMBLE SALE

TO BE HELD AT

**ST. JOSEPH'S HOME**

Reynolds Road, Agripada, Bombay.

From the 3rd till the 10th of June inclusive.

VARIETY OF

NEW FANCY WORKS, TOYS, Etc.,


## THE HON. MR. PHEROZE SETHNA'S COST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The matter whether the ex-president of the Corporation should be paid his costs in what isk nown as the Sukhia-Sethna case is sent to counsel for his opinion which may be communicated to the Corporation any day. If the counsel gives his opinion in favour of the Corporation paying the costs of Mr. Sethna, it seems probable—with the greatest respect to the sobriety of the councillors—that a majority will forthwith sanction them. It is, in the interests of the taxpayers, therefore, to understand the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod's judgment in the Sukhia-Sethna case.

Mr. Justice Macleod's principal grounds for not granting Dr. Sukhia the relief he prayed for were,—first, that the section of the Specific Relief under which the prayer was made contemplated the duty being imposed by a Specific Act and in no act of the Legislature was it enacted that the President of the Municipal Corporation must move in that house a proposition sent in by a councillor, that cannot be rejected by the President: secondly, that the right to be enforced must be a right *in rem* and not a right *in personam*, and the right that Dr. Sukhia wanted to enforce was of the latter kind. Mr. Strangman, counsel for Mr. Sethna, did not urge either of these grounds. They were purely born of the Bench. In spite of this pronouncement, Mr. Strangman did not ask for his costs. The reason is not far to seek and the reason is a very vital one. Taking that Dr. Sukhia did not fail on the technical law, the merits were not against him. Even the Hon. Mr. Setalvad who—so unexpectedly and somewhat undeservedly—rebuked Dr. Sukhia on his opposition to the payment by the Corporation of Mr. Sethna's costs, granted that there was ample force in that opposition of Dr. Sukhia; because Mr. Setalvad is too keen a lawyer to lose sight of the remarks made by Mr. Justice Macleod about the President's conduct. The learned Judge did not uphold it at all.

In the very beginning of the judgment the learned Judge most greatly rebuked the President for calling what was merely a practice of successive chairmen, the practice of the Corporation. The learned Judge expresses, by this, that the Corporation never sanctioned this course of conduct on the part of its presidents. Later in the judgment, the learned Judge says that the President is the Corporation's advisor, but the final authority always rests with the house only. On this point, the learend judge is clearly against Mr. Sethna. Mr. Sethna was fortunate simply because the unfortunate Dr. Sukhia was against, and not on account of any inherent strength in his case. That is the unmistakable reason that re-strained Mr. Strangman, who was too clever to overlook it, from asking his costs.

The learned Judge does not place the chairman above the Corporation, and let the Corporation not place him above itself. The chairman tried to flout the Corporation, and the Judge repudiated his right to do so. Let the Corporation show it to its chairmen that before they go to the Court on questions concerning the internal matters of the Corporation, they must consult the house, if they want their costs from the Corporation, *a fortiori* when they have not the courage to ask them in the Court; and there is no better way of showing it than to refuse Mr. Sethna's costs.—Yours etc.

P.

## INDIAN CONSOLIDATION ACT AMENDING BILL.

### LONDON CHAMBER APPROACHES HOME GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 5.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have communicated with the London and Liverpool Chambers on the subject of the proposed amendment to the India Consolidation Act, 1915 and the London Chamber has approached the Home Government asking that the matter be held in abeyance pending the receipt from India of all the details of objections to the amending Bill.


FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and sweet vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathia

ASTHMA

The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!

ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER

Of leading Chemists' Stores & 7 St. James, 20, Fleet Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette

# SUCCESS & FAILURE

COMPARED.

| The American Manufacturer usually succeeds as:— | The Indian Manufacturer usually fails as:— |
|---|---|
| 1. He produces not only the goods but also the **Demand.** | He makes the goods but **not the Demand.** The goods are expected to sell themselves |
| 2. He gets "his market" **analysed,** benefits by the **outside point of view** and organizes his sales campaign based on Facts and Ideas thus obtained. | He adopts the Hit-or-Miss policy in selling and doesn't appear to appreciate fully the value of the **Outside Point of View.** |
| 3. His faith in Advertising as a Big Business Builder is as strong and sound as the Himalayas. He knows that Advertising is to selling what machinery is to hand-production. | He seems to glory in persisting to consider Advertising as so much money wasted and **not as a productive investment bearing cumulative interest.** His disbelief in Advertising as a Business Force is almost as impregnable as the Rock of Gibralter. |
| 4. Briefly put, he goes after business. | He waits for business to come to him. |

What is more pathetic and pitiful than the unconscious possession of great power? Let me **analyse** "**Your market**" and suggest good, practical ideas which will give you the **Outside Point of View** and help you go in and win **Bigger-Better Business.**

What America has done, India can do

**R. V. KAIKINI,**

Sales Scout & Ads Help.

"Bigger-Better-Business."

3, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

**BOMBAY.**

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## TO-DAY.

Hindu: 5th of Jeth Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 4th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 29th of Adar, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: First Quarter, 9th June.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 14 m.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

The P. & O. s. s. Nankin with the China and Austrian mails, is due at 6 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).
English Mail Steamer Salsette due at 6 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Salsette with English Mails leaves Bombay. Mails close at G. P. O. at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 8.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Arratoon Apear will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, June 10.

Instituto Luso-Indiano Sporting Club 5th Anniversary Dance in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, in aid of the Portuguese War and Relief Fund.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MOTIWALLA.—On June 5, at 8-35 p.m., Bai Virbaiji, widow of Bejonji Sapurji Motiwalla, and mother of Doosabhai Bejonji Motiwalla, late Chief Translator High Court and Receiver Powai Estate, died at her residence on Bellasis Road, Byculla, at 8.35 this day where her funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

IN MEMORIUM.

LYON-MERCADO.—In ever loving memory of our eldest darling son Joseph, who passed away on the 6th June 1909, at "Bella Vista," Deolali.—R. I. P.

"When the years in growing numbers
Tell us what those years have cost
In the gentle quiet gloaming
How we miss the loved and lost!"

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant R. A. Spence, Offg. Commandant,

June 6.

Riding School.—Riding Shool daily at 7 a.m. weather permitting.
Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will commence from Thursday the 8th instant.
Parades as at present arranged will be as follows:—
Fort Contingent.—Mornings and Evenings, Corps Riding School, Marine Lines, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 7 a.m.
Evenings, Thursdays and Fridays at 6.15 p.m.
Pali Hill Contingent.—Rendezvous Mr. Annesley's Bungalow, Sunday 7 a.m. commencing from the 11th June.
Dress.—Mufti, Signalling equipment will be issued at the first parade.
Leave.—The undermarked members is granted leave out of Bombay:—
Trooper A. S. Robinson from 17th May to 16th July 1916.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lt.-Col. F. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

June 6.

165. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by B Coy. during week ending 10th June. Next for Duty C Coy.
166. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.
167. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.
168 Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays, commencing on Monday 12th June. All officers and sergeants are particularly requested to attend.
169. Pay.—The Battalion will be paid out at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates:—
Tuesday, June 6th, Staff, C, D.
Wednesday, June 7th., G, J.
Friday, June 9th F.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6-15.

## BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master commencing at 6-15.

## INCOMING MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo passed Suez at p.m. on Saturday the 3rd instant.

## HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Mooltan which connected with the s. s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 9th ultimo arrived in London on Friday the 2nd instant. All well.

## INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO SPORTING CLUB.

The fifth anniversary dance of the above institute will be held on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 9-30 p.m. in the hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Portuguese War and Relief Fund.

## BABU PANALAL JAIN CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of May 416 males, 73 females and 38 children, making up a total of 527 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Jain Charitable Dispensary at Pydhowni, Bombay.

## MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and one attack each of small-pox and cholera occurred in Bombay on Sunday. Mandvi, Fanaswadi and Kamatipura each reporting an attack and a death from plague and Maratha Hospital one death. The total mortality from all causes was 83, as compared with 66 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 97 of 1914.

## BOY'S FATAL FALL.

Shanker Shivji, a Hindu boy, aged nine years, was removed by his father to the Sir J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the base of the skull. He died at the hospital yesterday. It appears that the boy lived with his parents on the third floor of a house in Kumbharwada. The father and son slept on a cot near an open window and the boy was in the habit of spitting out of the window during the night and must have fallen over accidentally.

## A SALESMAN'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court touching the death of Amritlal Munchharam, a salesman to Messrs. Javeri Brothers. The evidence was to the effect that recently the deceased appeared depressed and despondent. On Sunday morning he told his uncle that there was something wrong in his mind and left home at 8 a.m. to go to his master's shop. About half an hour after he was found lying dead in a pool of blood in an inner room in the shop. There was a wound on his throat and a razor lay beside him. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages per s. s. Salsette, Captain A. B. Armitage, R.N.R., leaving Bombay to-day and connecting at Aden with s. s. Karmala for Marseilles and London:—

Mr. G B Adamson, Mr and Mrs J L Ainsworth, Infant and Nurse, Mrs Applin, Mr. N. Blount, Mr H. A Burrell, Mr C. Allan Cooke, Mr H A Dewick, Miss Harvey, Mr Bret Hayden, Rev. E E Hill, Mr A Leitch, Mr C D Leitch, Mr J L Leslie, Mr A G Lester, Mr Martin, Mr E J Pullar, Mrs C M Rutherford, Mr D Smith, Mrs Wise, and Infant, and Mr. John Van der Volde.

## CRICKET FIXTURES, 1916.

### GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

June 18th.—The Bombay Young Cricketers.
June 25th.—The Radiant C. C.
July 2nd.—Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
July 8th.—Bombay Gymkhana A Team
July 9th.—Gujarati Union C. C.
July 16th.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 17th and 18th.—Poona Gymkhana.
July 23rd.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana
July 30th.—Chitrapur C. C.
Aug. 1st.—Bandra Union C. C.
Aug. 6th.—Parsi Gymkhana.
Aug. 13th.—Jolly C. C.
Aug. 19th.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Aug. 20th.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Aug. 27th.—Friends Union C. C.
Sept. 3rd.—Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Sept. 10th.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
Sept. 24th.—Baronet C. C.
Oct. 6th.—Elphinstone C. C.
Oct. 8th.—Islam Gymkhana.

### THE NEW SPORTING CLUB.

June 11th.—New Maharastra C. C.
June 18th.—Hindu C. C.
June 25th.—Bombay Telgu C. C.
July 1st.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
July 2nd.—16 Stars C .C.
July 9th.—Amity C. C.
July 16th.—Radiant C. C.
July 22nd.—J. J. School of Arts Gymkhana.
July 23rd.—Bombay Jewish S. C.
July 29th.—Parekh C. C.
Aug. 6th.—New Friends' Union C. C.
Aug. 13th.—Daiwadnya C. C.
Aug. 20th.—Dadar Bhandarwada C. C.
Aug. 27th.—Telgu Union C. C.
Sept. 3rd.—20th Century C. C.
Sept. 17th.—Saraswat Union C. C.

# IRISH MUDDLE.

## CHARGES OF DELAY AND SECRECY.

In the course of the Irish debate on May 11 in the House of Lords, Lord Loreburn said he was reported to have said that Lord Crewe ought not to lead the House. That would have been very rude, but he merely said he did not believe the House would agree with Lord Crewe. It must have been his (Lord Loreburn's) fault for not speaking clearly enough.

Lord Beresford said: "Dublin is the result of Wait and See. If Casement had not been caught and the ammunition ship sunk, thanks to the watchfulness of the Navy, there would have been a rising all over Ireland." He had every sympathy with Mr. Birrell after his manly confession, though responsibility also rested with the Government, and of all men Mr. Asquith was the most responsible. The same sort of thing was going on in Great Britain. The other Sunday in Glasgow most seditious speeches were made at eleven platforms. The Government's record from the point of view of administration was a very bad one. It had been worse since the Coalition, which meant compromise, but no war was ever won by compromise.

SAFEGUARDS FOR FUTURE.

Lord Lansdowne, for the Government, followed the lead of Lord Crewe the previous day, declaring that this is not the time for a full discussion, though he acknowledged the Government will have to face it later. Only the prompt action of the military had, he admitted, saved us from a disaster the extent of which it was impossible to conjecture. As to the motion he regarded it as one of censure upon both the Irish Executive and the Government. As a safeguard for the future Lord Lansdowne announced that Sinn Feiners will not be retained in Government offices, restrictions will be placed on the possession of arms, and martial law will not be abrogated until it can be done with safety.

"The whole of Lord Loreburn's accusations, the chief of which was in regard to secrecy, have been evaded," complained Lord Halsbury. "The Government is upon its trial, and not a word has been said in its defence. Why do they not answer the charge? (Cheers.) It is the old story of delay, delay, delay. We were told to Wait and See. We waited and we have seen Dublin in ruins, murder, sedition and high treason rampant. All the Government say is 'Don't put us upon our trial because we want further information.'"

Lord Salisbury said abstention from criticism had been followed by blunder after blunder.

# HIGH COURT

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### OPERATION OF FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ACT.

### RULE DISCHARGED.

E. MOCKE v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
*(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton).*

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal B. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The facts of this case have already been reported in these columns.

The applicant in his petition stated that he was not and never had been a member of his Majesty's Army or Navy or his Majesty's Royal Indian Marine Service and his arrest by Superintendent Sullivan on the 20th March 1916, as a deserter under the Bombay Police Act was illegal, and the proceedings based thereon were irregular, incompetent and illegal. The only charge that was made against him was that he had on the 23rd day of August 1915, deserted from the British South African Police Force which was alleged to have been on active military service under a proclamation of the High Commissioner of South Africa.

After various proceedings the case finally stood adjourned to the 20th May, in order to enable the prosecution to get certain papers from South Africa. The papers arrived before that date and the applicant was required to appear before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 11th May. The papers included a warrant from South Africa for his apprehension, but it had no endorsements. There were other papers sent, also, containing instructions from the Criminal Investigation Department of the British South Africa Police to the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, to apply for the petitioner's extradition. Though the petitioner's solicitor asked the prosecution to state under what Statutes they were proceeding, the prosecution failed to do so and when the Magistrate was requested to order the prosecution to give the applicant that information, the Magistrate made no order upon that request. This request was made on every previous occasion when the case came up for hearing, but it was not until after the case for the prosecution was closed that Mr. Sullivan stated that he was proceeding under the Fugitive Offenders' Act.

ARREST BY LIEUTENANT MORRIS.

Between the 11th and the 16th May, when the case was heard the prosecution made certain alterations upon the warrant of apprehension without the petitioner's knowledge or consent, and just before the commencement of the hearing on the 16th May, Lieutenant Morris of the British South Africa Police arrested the accused in Court upon the alleged endorsements appearing on the warrant. This arrest, the applicant urged, was illegal inasmuch as the prosecution had not complied with all the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act of 1881, and Lieutenant Morris was not entitled to arrest any one within the city of Bombay.

The applicant further urged that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to make the order of commitment and that he had not followed the rules laid down in the Indian Evidence Act, that the prosecution had failed to prove that the applicant was a member of, or a deserter from, his Majesty's Army, Navy, or Royal Indian Marine; or that he was illegally absent from such service; that an charge was framed against him under the Fugitive Offenders' Act; that the charge under the Bombay Police Act was not withdrawn but proceeded with; that no properly authenticated copies of the Ordinances were produced as required by law, nor was a copy of the proclamation of the High Commissioner relied upon by the prosecution produced in Court. The prosecution also failed to produce the contract of engagement of the petitioner to serve which would have shown that the period had expired and there was no legal evidence to justify the petitioner's detention.

MR. JINNAH ON ABSENCE OF LEGAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the petitioner after setting out the facts of the case, contended that under section 5 of the Fugitive Offenders' Act a strong "prima facie" case must be made out before a person could be committed under the section. There was no legal evidence before the Court. There was an oral statement of Lieutenant Morris; but there was nothing before the Court which could be regarded as legal evidence. There was nothing to prove the applicant's contract of service. Though there was a written contract of service yet that had not been produced. Then again none of the Ordinances of 1903, 1908 and 1913 were before the Court. There was a reference to some of the provisions of Ordinances of 1903 and 1908, in the form that had been put in in the lower court. But the Ordinance of 1903 was amended by the Ordinance of 1908 and that of 1908 again by the Ordinance of 1913. That last Ordinance was not before the Court. Then again the proclamation under which the other side alleged that the Police Force became a Military Force, was also not before the Court.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice in delivering judgment, said that this was an application in revision against an order passed by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 5 of the Fugitive Offenders' Act of 1881. The alleged fugitive was charged under a warrant issued by Mr. Henry Myburgh J. P., and Magistrate of the District of Buluvo, with committing an offence specified in the schedule C under section 59 of Ordinance of 1903, as amended by ordinances of 1908 and 1913. That warant bore the necessary endorsement of the Governor of this Presidency which was necessary condition under the Fugitive Offenders' Act. The Chief Presidency Magisrate had to be satisfied under section 5 tha such evidence was produced, as subject to the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, according to law ordinarily administered, raisd a strong or probable presumption that the fugitive had committed the offence mentioned in the warrant.

It was objected that there was no legal evidence, which would justify the Magistrate in coming to the conclusion necessary to warrant his committing the alleged fugitive under section 5, of the Act. But that argument could only prevail if the provisions of the Act did not make admissile certain evidence which could not otherise had been made admissible under the Indian Evidence Act.

ADMISSIBLE DEPOSITIONS.

His Lordship then referred to section 29 of the Fugitive Offenders' Act which made admissible in evidence depositns and copies thereof and official certificate of facts if duly authenticated.

There was the deposition taen in Buluvo of Mr. Braundell, Superintenent of the C.I.D., of the British South frican Police Force, who stated that he kne Mocke, who was properly attested as a cottable in the British South Africa Force in ay, and that he was a deserter from the Rice Force. There was the Attorney Genel's certificate under the seal of his departmt and the evidence of Lieutenant Morris. The facts stated in the certificate and the deposition appeared to their Lordships to raise a very strong and probable presumptio against the accused. The Magistrate had al before him the evidence of Lieutenant Morris. Their Lordships accordingly held that the Magistrate was justified in holding that there was a strong and probable presumption that the accused had committed an offence mentioned in the warrant; and that the Magistrate had committed no irregularity in law to justify interference in revision.

The rule was discharged.

Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the applicant.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson appeared for the Crown.

## A "DETERRENT" SENTENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—You will be doing a great service to society at large if you spare space in the columns of your widely circulated paper, for the following.

Even in cases of high treason the highest tribunals have decided to pass lenient sentences out of consideration of the position and circumstances of the men convicted by them, and the framers of the Penal Code, it appears, were influenced by these considerations, inasmuch as they have allowed great latitude by prescribing degrees of punishments to be awarded in individual cases. Besides when society at large is vigorously trying to ameliorate and improve the social and moral conditions of the people here, and we hear every day of the achievements and progress of bodies like the Humanitarian and the Released Prisoners' Association, not to speak of various bodies and associations at Home. We find a man who was uniformally spoken of by all his superiors throughout the course of his service, during which he is now alleged to have misappropriated certain amounts from time to time, sentenced on conviction to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, in spite of the highest recommendation for mercy by the jury, who found him subject to certain kinds of fits throughout the period.

The Judge unfortunately totally disregarded the recommendation of the jury and in passing sentence remarked that he gave the accused a deterrent punishment and in view of the recommendation he was going to make for the withdrawal of all other complaints pending and likely to be filed against him of which he was informed by the Prosecuting Officer! Can the Judge import his own knowledge? The other cases may stand or fail but is it justifiable to take them into consideration in awarding punishment?

But this is not all! The other cases have, it seems, not been withdrawn, as the man was last week placed before the First Class Magistrate and was convicted on a fresh complaint. The Magistrate however, took the Sessions Judge's remarks into consideration and passed a nominal sentence of one month only.

Every one who saw the man after about a couple of months' hard labour in jail was moved to see the condition of the man, both bodily and mentally. He looked only a skeleton and was not distinct in his speech and thought. Is it not inhumane to subject a man with epileptic fits to hard labour?—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITY.

Thana, June, 1st.

## BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday last at Mahim.

The first event, a 10 bird Handicap Sweep, was won by W. Fraser, who, after an initial miss, accounted for his remaining 9 birds in excellent style, R. Kennedy and Mulroney dividing the second prize with a score of eight each.

A Handicap on the Scotch system followed and was taken by J. Linford whose score of seventeen added to nine handicap made him an easy winner. Bould with a total of nineteen inclusive of handicap secured second place.

The Clay Bird Shooting Association Medal was then shot for. D. W. Johnstone with eight kills and two handicap recorded the highest score, closely followed by J. Linford with seven kills and two handicap.

The monthly shoot for the holdership of the Club resulted in a further success for W. Fraser with eight kills, A. S. Knowles taking the second prize in the Sweep.

The next event was a Spoon shoot in which A. S. Knowles and Bould tied for first place with scores of eight kills and two handicap and six kills and four handicap respectively. On shooting off Bould annexed the spoon, beating Knowles with his last shot.

The final event was the competition for the Stewart Cup, a ten bird shoot at unknown traps and angles, H. A. Brent with a score of nine, inclusive of one handicap being the winner, followed by D. W. Johnstone and A. S. Knowles with scores of 7 each.

(Continued from Column 5.)

seems directed against a past state of things, and ignores reforms which have been already effected. It is sometimes forgotten that the teaching of physical science is compulsory in all State-aided secondary schools, that of Latin, and of course of Greek, in none.

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|---|---|
| Bryce | F. Huth Jackson |
| J. B. Bury | Frederic G. Kenyon. |
| Randall Cantuar | |
| Cromer | Horace Lamb |
| Curzon of Kedleston | Walter Leaf |
| Alfred Dale | Donald MacAliste |
| F. W. Dyson | Gilbert Murray |
| Eshep | W. Osler |
| H. A. L. Fisher | C. Oxon |
| Edward Fry | W. Ridgeway |
| A. Geikie | E. H. Seymour |
| Alfred Hopkinson | G. O. Trevelyan. |

[Professor W. Batson desires to add his signature as in general agreement, provided that natural science be first recognized as an indispensable part of secondary education.]

# LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE.

## A PLEA FOR TRADITION.

The following letter appeared in the Home press in mail week:—

Under the shock and stress of the war, the aims and methods of education have to be considered anew. This reconsideration, in the special conditions of the time, brings with it a risk that we may ignore elements in education vital to the formation and maintenance of national character. A great war, in which material means and technical skill are the most obvious factors in deciding the issue, inclines a nation to prize these to the exclusion of forces finally even more important; and if in our reforms we fix our eyes only on material ends, we may foster among ourselves that very spirit against which we are fighting to-day.

At a time when the energies of the nation are necessarily concentrated on other matters, sweepings changes are proposed without their effects being thought out. It is of the utmost importance that our higher education should not become materialistic through too narrow a regard for practical efficiency. Technical knowledge is essential to our industrial prosperity and national safety; but education should be nothing less than a preparation for the whole of life. It should introduce the future citizens of the community not merely to the physical structure of the world in which they live but also to the deeper interests and problems of politics, thought and human life. It should acquaint them, so far as may be, with the capacities and ideals of mankind, as expressed in literature and in art, with its ambitions and achievements as recorded in history, and with the nature and laws of the world as interpreted by science, philosophy, and religion. If we neglect physical science, we shall have a very imperfect knowledge of the world around us; but if we ignore or subordinate the other elements of knowledge, we shall cut ourselves off from aspects of life of even greater importance. Even physical science will suffer. Some of its most distinguished representatives have strongly insisted that early specialization is injurious to the interests they have at heart, and that the best preparation for scientific pursuits is a general training which includes some study of language, literature, and history. Such a training gives width of view and flexibility of intellect. Industry and commerce will be most successfully pursued by men whose education has stimulated their imagination and widened their sympathies.

It is our conviction that the nation requires scientific method and a belief in mental training, even more than physical science, and that the former is by no means identical with the latter. We might enthrone physical science in all our schools without acquiring as a nation what we most need, the persuasion that knowledge is essential to progress, and that it has to be acquired by the cultivation of the faculty of independent reflection, which implies the power of selecting, combining, and testing the essential facts of the subject in hand. This scientific method is not the peculiar property of physical science; all good work in all studies is based upon it; it is indispensable to law, history, classics, politics, and all branches of knowledge rightly understood. What we want is scientific method in all the branches of an education which will develop human faculty and the power of thinking clearly to the highest possible degree.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

In this education we believe that the study of Greece and Rome must always have a large part, because our whole civilization is rooted in the history of these peoples, and without knowledge of them cannot be properly understood. The small city communities of Greece created the intellectual life of Europe. In their literature we find models of thought and expression, and meet the subtle and powerful personalities who originated for Europe all forms of poetry, history, and philosophy, and even physical science itself, no less than the ideal of freedom and the conception of a self-governing democracy; while the student is introduced to the great problems of thought and life at their springs, before he follows them through the wider but more confused currents of the modern world. Nor can it be right that the educated citizens of a great empire should remain ignorant of the first state that met the problem of uniting in a contented and prosperous commonwealth nations differing in race, temper, and culture, and which has left so deep a mark on the language, law, and political conceptions of Europe. Some knowledge of Latin is indispensable for the intelligent study of any one of these things, and even for the intelligent use of our own language Greece and Rome afford us unique instances, the one of creative and critical intelligence, the other of constructive statesmanship. Nor can we afford to neglect the noble precepts and shining examples of patriotism with which their history abounds.

In urging this, we do not commit ourselves to defending the present system of classical education in all its details. Still less do we claim for it any artificial privilege. We cordially sympathize with the desire to strengthen the teaching of modern history, of modern languages, and of the literature of our own country. Further, we fully accept the importance of promoting scientific research, of extending scientific instruction in schools where it is still inadequately provided, and of improving the quality of science teaching; and we desire to co-operate with the representatives of these studies in ensuring them a due place in our national education. At the same time we would point out that much criticism of our schools

(Continued in Column 4.)

# BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

## MEETING AT JUNAGAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian (Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak) Fund of Bombay, a mass meeting was held at Junagad on the 2nd instant, in the "Anant Dharmalaya" premises under the presidentship of Muni Shri Vallabh Vijayaji Maharaj, when Pandit Hansaraj Sharma spoke eloquently on the "Importance of Humanitarianism" with a view to bringing about harmony and peace on this earth among the members of all the communities. The Pandit cited scriptural texts in support of his arguments and concluded with words of appreciation of the humanitarian services of Seva Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri and Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty.

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Triwedi, the Chief Revenue Officer, Junagad State, praised the movement carried on by the workers of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, Assistant Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, after explaining the object of calling this meeting, introduced Pandit Hansraj to the audience and thanked those present on behalf of Seth Lallubhai Jhaveri, the Honorary Manager of the institution, for the active interest they showed in the work of the institution. He also expressed his sense of gratitude to the State Officers, as well as the Mahajan of Junagad, for the valuable help they give from time to time to the cause of mercy towards animals. Mr. Nanavaty then referred to the loss the institution had suffered by the death of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji.

Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas spoke in feeling terms of the debt the humanitarian cause owed to the late Rao Bahadur Seth Vissanji Khimji of Bombay, and detailed the many services rendered by that gentleman in the protection of poor animals. The splendid work done by Seth Lallubhai Jhaveri and his doughty Assistant Manager, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, had roused humanitarian activities throughout India.

On the motion of Mr. Girdharlal Madhavrai, a leading and well-known citizen of Junagad, a resolution of condolence to be conveyed to Seth Mathurandas Vissanji Khimji, the eldest son of the late Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji was then carried.

The President brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close by advising, the ladies and gentlemen present to observe mercy in their daily lives towards as many creatures as they could, and exhorting them to help the Bombay Humanitarian Fund.

# "FREE UNION."

## EXPERT'S EVIDENCE IN CONSCRIPT CASE

The case of Guy Alfred Aldred, 29, stated to be editor of a Socialist paper called "The Spur," and living at Richmond-gardens, Shepherd's Bush, came on again for hearing in mail week before Mr. Fordham at West London.

Aldred, it will be remembered, was charged with failing to surrender under the Military Service Act, and the defence he put forward was that he had contracted a Scottish marriage with Rose Witcot, who was formerly his housekeeper.

On his registration card he described himself as married, justified by the words "Free Union."

In mail week evidence was given by a witness from Scotland, who stated that Aldred and the woman he lived with were recognised as husband and wife.

The magistrate found that the defendant was not a married man, and fined him £5, and handed him over to an escort.

Mr. Fordham declined to state a case.

WANTED TO BE "QUITE HONEST."

Aldred, after being questioned by Mr. Muskett, prosecuting for the police, respecting certain passages in letters which he wrote to the local Tribunal, was asked by the magistrate why, since he considered himself married according to Scotch law, he went out of his way to put the words "free union," on his registration card.

Defendant: I wanted to be quite honest.

Mr. Fordham: But there is nothing wrong in a Scotch marriage. It is as legal a marriage as a marriage in the Church of England.

Defendant: That is so; but I know that Scotch marriages are regarded rather strangely in England, and I wanted to be quite honest.

Mr. W. K. Steedman, writer to the Signet, of the firm of Steedman, Ramage, and Co., of Edinburgh, and Coleman-street, E.C., was called by Mr. Slesser, defendant's counsel, to give expert evidence as to Scotch irregular marriages. His opinion, said witness, after reading the notes of the evidence, was that the defendant and the lady he lived with were married. According to Scottish law the consent to marriage in itself perfected marriage, and nothing but consent was essential.

"NOTHING BUT DIVORCE CAN DISSOLVE."

Mr. Fordham: Suppose a man and a woman go to Scotland and live together as husband and wife for a month, does that constitute a marriage?

Witness: Not unless there was consent of both parties—deliberate consent.

Mr. Fordham: I must find, then, that these two people considered it Scotch marriage.

Witness: These two people lived together and acknowledged themselves as husband and wife, and so declared their marriage, and I consider that nothing but divorce can dissolve the marriage.

In reply to Mr. Muskett, the witness said that the fact that the parties were English and not Scottish did not make any difference, nor did it make any difference that the agreement between the couple to live together was made in England.

# INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

## PROF. KARVE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

### REPLY TO CRITICS.

As already announced, the Indian Women's University was formally inauguarated at Poona on Saturday. Prof. D. K. Karve, as chairman of the provisional committee, welcomed the Fellows and made a lengthy statement tracing the growth of the University movement since its inception in December last, when as President of the National Social Conference he adumbrated the scheme in his presidential address. The Widows' Home Association had made the scheme its own and it was in its name that it was placed before the public. The support so far received, said Prof. Karve, had exceeded their sanguine expectations. Referring to some of the criticisms that had been levelled against the promoters of the movement, Prof. Karve said that it had been objected that the Hindu Widows' Home Association had obtained an unduly large representation in the constitution of the University. But they had to remember, he said, the idea of the University was first taken up by this Association. It was at that time difficult to know the amount of support it would receive from the outside public. Hence, naturally, the first Senate of the University had been constituted as it is now. But they could alter the composition of the Senate if they liked. The speaker then said:—

The organisers of the Women's University are blamed by others still because it has been called "Indian" instead of "Maharastra." As to the aims of the promoters it must be stated that they actually started with the name "Maharastra Women's University." Later on when a deputation headed by myself visited Benares, at the time of the inauguration of the Hindu University, some friends from other parts of India, who would be numbered among the leaders of thought in their provinces, represented to us that the cause would be served better if the name were changed and made of wider significance. It would take very long indeed before each province had its own University. It would be waste of time to wait till then. The work done at Poona would serve as a central organisation to which new or existing institutions might simply affiliate themselves. The courses of study would be the same, the standard of merit uniform and the method of examination identical. The different vernaculars of the different provinces would not present an insuperable difficulty. Text-books might be written on the same lines and the same examination papers would be set at different centres. These were the views of men who had given serious thought to the problem and at their pressing invitation the deputation accepted the suggestion and persuaded the Hindu Widows' Home Association to adopt it. It will thus be seen that in taking the name "Indian" the promoters are not trying to gratify an unlegitimate ambition but are merely helping the cause of the Higher Education of women in other provinces. It is intended to sketch an outline of a plan of female education for the whole of India of which the "Maharastra" section only will be worked out in detail at Poona, while the other provinces will do their parts in due course.

THE NAME.

There are others again who say that we have been equally, if not more ambitious, in taking the name of a University instead of resting content with calling ourselves a College. According to the strong expression of an esteemed educationist we have prostituted the name of a Universty because we are not likely to add to the sum of human knowledge in the near future. Allow me to say, ladies and gentlemen, that this is the aim of very few Universities in the world. With the majority of Universities the spread of knowledge and the encouragement of higher education with all that is brought in its train is the usual aim. In the present circumstances of our country, I believe, this must be the first and foremost object of every University. They must be judged by this test and pronounced useful and successful mainly in so far as they have satisfied it. The addition to the sum of human knowledge will come in its own own time and we can afford to wait for it. May I ask these critics, how many of the present Indian Universities, or for the matter of that, what percentage of the Universities of the world, can add or have added "to the sum of human knowledge?" Has any one so far dared to suggest that such of them as have failed to satisfy this test should be deprived of the status of a University? Why should then a poor struggling infant institution, I should almost say, an unborn institution, be sought to be strangled in the womb by such unkind criticism

We honestly seek to serve the cause of women's education. We have worked for it in a lower sphere for a number of years, how hard the Indian public knows well We now wish to carry on that work in a higher sphere and I do not see why our efforts should not bear an equally good fruit. I feel sure that this University, the foundation of which we are laying to-day, will give a far greater impetus to the higher education of women than any number of Resolutions, Deputations and Commissions. And when the main object has been fulfilled and a substantial proportion of the women of India have derived the benefits of higher education, then will come the time to think of adding "to the sum of human knowledge." If the older Universities of India after half a century of work can hardly be said to have taken up this line of activity, it would not be too much to ask the Indian public to wait for a few years before they begin to cross-examine us as to our work in that direction.

Some friends have grave apprehensions that we would not be able to attract a large number of girls to our College. They argue that the girls that are well off, will join those institutions that have the hall mark of Government recognition, while those that are not so well circumstanced, will be unwilling to join an institution that does not guarantee a career to them. These will receive an appropriate and satisfactory answer by the results which we are able to achieve in course of time Let me, however, say that you have to feel the pulse of Society, gauge the strength of the various forces that are in operation and begin your work in a spirit of hope and confidence and success is assured. The Mahila Vidyalaya was started ten years ago with only 5 girls, three of whom were there solely with a view to encourage the new institution. Now it is 125 strong and many applications for admission have most reluctantly to be rejected for want of accommodation. No doubt for a consistent development of higher education it is necessary to have men of higher qualifications as life-workers and I am glad to say that we have now about five such life workers devoted to the cause of higher education of women.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have done. As a humble worker in the cause of women, I had cherished, however vaguely, the idea of a separate University for women for a long time. But never had I expected that the idea would materialise so soon. This remarkable result is due to the kindness, sympathy and support so generously and enthusiastically extended to it by yourselves and the Indian public It is no longer my idea. It is yours, it belongs to the whole of India. Our movement is not one of rebellion against the present social order. We do not want to produce a class of violent suffragettes too impatient to wait for natural and peaceful development. Nor on the other hand do we wish to send forth from our University mere drudges of the household and the slaves of the family. We wish to give our women a course of higher education as liberalising in its influence as that of men. But we must also add certain subjects which will fit them up for their proper functions in our social economy. Our courses will supply the necessary training for such of them as want independent careers. But their main object must be to produce the best type of womanhood. I do not wish to enter into the vexed question of married versus unmarried life for women. Suffice it to say that the high importance of motherhood in the life and fortunes of nations was never brought home to the civilised world more fully than at the present moment. We do not, however, want to predetermine the question for our girls. They will be free to follow whatever line they like. Our only aim will be to give them the best instruction available that they may benefit by the elements of general knowledge and culture that play an important part in the education of men and also obtain an opportunity to improve and develop all those qualities that are an ornament to the women of India. How this task is to be accomplished I leave you to decide for yourselves.

## PREDICTIONS OF HAKIM JAMASP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In an Urdu work called "Jamasp Nama," which purports to be the predictions made by Hakim Jamasp, the Prime Minister of Gushtasp, Emperor of Persia, who flourished according to the same work in Zoroaster's time, the birth of Christ is foretold. It is stated therein that Christ will appear about 1850 years after Zoroaster, and the following are mentioned as the signs of his advent:—

1. The Persian Empire will be split up into many small states.
2. A kind of large winged insects will appear.
3. A man from Turan (Turkistan) will become a king in Persia.
4. An army from India will invade Persia.
5. The principal fire-temple of the Parsis will be established in Balkh.

Will any of your learned readers kindly say whether there is any historical proof to demonstrate that all or any of these events actually took place before the coming of Christ?

The work I am referring to is stated to be a translation from a Persian translation of the original text in Zend, written by Hakim Jamasp himself. As the rest of the prediction about Christ will be interesting to a large part of your readers, I give a translation of it below:—

"When you see the above signs, know that He has come. People will listen to Him with willingness and pleasure. His face will be round, His beard short, and His dress made of hair. He will despise worldly sovereignity, and will work miracles. Rome (meaning the country subject to the Roman Empire) will be his general residence, but everywhere else also he will establish churches. His strength will be derived from the sea. He will revive the dead. His age will be 45 years. Ultimately, the followers of the Red Shepherd (meaning the Jews, as Solomon in this work is called the Red Shepherd) will crucify Him. This will not harm His religion, which on the contrary will spread with greater rapidity. Rome will be the centre of this religion. A king from this country will invade and conquer Persia."

The historical interest of the subject is my only excuse for trespassing on your valuable space at such length.—Yours, etc.

S. P. KANGA.

Gosha Mahal,
Hyderabad (Deccan),
12

There was a children's fete on Saturday evening in Quen's Garden at Delhi in honour of the King's birthday. There were about 6,000 children and about 300 teachers present. Sweets were distributed among the children and refreshments were provided for the grests.

# RECIPIENTS OF BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Sir RATAN TATA.

Mr. J. A. D. MACBAIN, C. I. E.

Lt.-Col. JACKSON, C. I. E.

Mr. R. P. MASANI, who gets the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal.

## PRESS ACT AND "NEW INDIA."

### ACTION BY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 5.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary, Press Association of India, Bombay:—"Sir, We the undersigned members of the Madras branch of the Press Association of India request you to take necessary steps in the matter of security demanded from Mrs. Besant, keeper of the "New India" press, as in our opinion, the procedure adopted under the Press Act by the Madras Government without assigning any reason for this action of giving the party concerned an opportunity for explanation is unjustifiable and harmful to the best interests of India journalism—Yours sincerely, S. Kasuri Ranga Iyengar, editor, the "Hindu"; C. Karunakara Menon, editor, the "Indian Patriot"; G. A. Natesan, Editor, the "Indian Review", A. Rangasamy Iyengar, editor, "Swadesa Mitran", Jari Sarvottama Rao, editor, the "Andhra Patrika".

A Meeing of the Council of the Press Association of India had been called before this letter was despatched.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The depression in the Bay developed into storm and is now passing through distaic Bengal. It has given moderately heavy rain round the head of the bay and will probably move towards Bihar. The Arbian Sea monsoon has given less rain on the coast but strengthened somewhat in the interior. The disturbance from thewest is affecting the North-west Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lwer Burma, Bengal, Konkan, and Mahar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Rajputna, Central India West in Berar, Bobay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. Few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Nthwest Frontier Province, Baluchan, Gujarat, east of the Central Provnes, south-east Madras and the north Mras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab five inches, Moulmein, Kaukpyu three, Coy two, Shillong one, Saugor Island four, Cox's Bazar two, Calcutta one and a half, Chittagong, Barisal, Balasore, Fort Sleman one. Deesa, Jigdalpur threequarters, Marmagoa, Kajwar, Mercara, Gin one and a half, Ratnagiri, Calicutne, Bijapur, Gulbarga two, Aurangabadne and a half, Nizamabad, Hanamkondane and Mangalore four.

Forecast:—Extensive of rain in Nheast India and decrease along the Nhwest Frontier.

## HEAVY SHOWERS IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June

The monsoon burst in Poona at 12-30 p.m. to-day with heavy showers accompanied by thunder and lightning. The downpour was quite unlike that we have experiencing with thunderstorms during the past week and it definitely establishes monsoon conditions here. There has already been an appreciable fall in temperature.

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

### A BRILLIANT VARIETY PROGRAMME.

We doubt whether a finer variety programme has ever been put up in a Bombay theatre than that with which the Excelsior opened last night. Five strong star turns in one evening's Bill is something quite out of the ordinary in Bombay, and a packed house showed its appreciation in such boisterous and persistent fashion that, had the audience had their way, there would have been an all-night sitting.

"Gipsy Woolf and her London Girls" present what is described as a "spectacular dancing scena." This is a most original turn of its kind. The stage is a wonderful spectacle of daring originality and attractive in its arrangement, but even more spectacular in a pleasant sense are Gipsy Woolf and her girls. Their costumes are daring and beautiful, their dancing is daring and beautiful. Gipsy Woolf is herself daring and beautiful, and a delightful comtienne in her *genre*, as well as a brilliant eccentric dancer, and her trio of assistnts run her very close in all these respects. There is perhaps more eccentricity than art, but it is all very fascinating and exhilirating, and, even after the third encore, there was still something fresh to come. Perhaps the next most striking turn is that of Leon Rogee, a wonderful mimic of musical instruments. This is not the mere freak performance which the title suggests. It is real art and deliciously humourous. But it is as a *siffleu* that Mr. Rogee reaches the greatest heights. This is an art which he lifts into the realm of genius, and one is astonished that mere whistling can be so beautiful, so mellow in tone and so appealing in sentiment. Then there is Wallingford Tate, again rather a hackneyed turn, you would say, judging by the title. But there is nothing hackneyed about Mr. Tate as an entertainer. He is the personification of originality and has a delicious humour all his own. Leo Rene is a light comedian who also dances with great skill and Teska Hodson is a somewhat surprising young lady who does some very original dancing, which is undoubtedly pleasing, if not on conventional lines.

The intervals are filled in with a Pathe film drama, an unusually interesting Pathe "Gazette" and a fine representation of the War Grand National run at Gatwick. Altogether the Excelsior's new programme is an attraction which nobody ought to miss.

## ANILINE DYES FROM GERMANY

### DUTCH STEAMERS HELD UP BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 5.

"Handelsblanf" states that owing to infractions on the Anglo-Dutch agreement by which Britain allowed the export of aniline dyes from Germany, several Dutch cargo steamers have been held up by the British and obliged to discharge their cargoes of anilines

The steamer Rondo with 1,400 cases has been allowed to leave Durban on condition that aniline which was addressed to the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies and was urgently needed, shall be placed at the disposal of the British Consul in the Dutch Indies.

# BRITISH FRONT.

## INCREASED ACTIVITY.

### SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON ENEMY TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué says:—

A squadron of 26 British aeroplanes yesterday bombed some points of military importance doing considerable damage. One machine was brought down by gunfire in the enemy's lines but the remainder returned safely. Hostile aircraft were inactive.

There was increased activity on the whole of our front last night. Two hundred Germans north of Fricourt after a heavy bombardment attacked the trenches but were driven back with considerable loss.

Two small British parties near Serre entered the German trenches, killed some of the occupants and returned with slight loss.

Two more parties at Monchy-au-Bois and Neuville entered enemy lines causing loss and bringing back prisoners. There was reciprocal artillery activity to-day.

The situation at Ypres is materiallly unchanged. We remain on the ground gained by yesterday's counter-attacks.

## GENERALS MERCER AND WILLIAMS MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué says that Generals Mercer and Williams who were inspecting the front trenches yesterday during bombardment are missing.

## NEGLECT OF SCIENCE IN ENGLAND.

### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS INDICTED

At the invitation of the Committee on Neglect of Science a large number of scientific men, University professors, headmasters of Public Schools, and representatives of technical institutes and associations met in the rooms of the Linnean Society, Burlington House, on May 3rd, and passed a series of resolutions emphasising the necessity for natural sciences being more widely taught.

Lord Rayleigh, who took the chair, spoke of the ignorance of science in alll classes of society. While it was not desired that classical study should be neglected in this country, he argued that application to science did not necessarily militate against literary expression, and pointed out that many scientists ranked with some of the best writers of English. He thought the mistake in the past had been to cover too much ground in science teaching, and urged that simplicity should be aimed at. Sir E. Ray Lankester lamented the fact that the Government did not insist on any knowledge of science by Civil Servants, and expressed his belief that if the Government insisted upon a certain amount of science for admission to the Army it would have an enormous effect upon the teaching in schools.

NEED OF SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.

The first resolution, which was proposed by Sir E. Schafer, urged that, in order to promote national efficiency in the future, the natural sciences should be made an integral part of the educational course in all the great schools of this country, and should form part of the entrance examinations of all Universities. The Poet Laureate (Dr. Robert Bridges) thought the education of boys should be entirely reformed, and suggested that not only should natural sciences be introduced as a necessary subject, but that the teaching of all subjects should be scientific in method. The low standard of intelligence which obtained among our clergy, from which the nation suffered a great wrong, was chiefly due to their unscientific and their unwholesome training. Mr. F. Huth Jackson, a Governor of the Bank of England, pleaded for a scientific training for business men. The great engineering institutions of the country, he said, were demanding boys from Harrow who had shown an aptitude for science. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu was of opinion that the war would be of great use if it showed the nation the value of science in Government Departments. He instanced the backwardness of this country before the war in regard to aviation. He did not think the attitude of the nation towards science was one of hostility; it was one of contemptuous neglect. Dr. Macan, Master of University College, Oxford, mentioned that he had devoted forty years to the study of Ancient History, and especially Greek History, and thought that the men of science of the present day were working in the true interests of Hellenism.

Sir H. H. Johnston proposed a second resolution calling on the Government to increase the efficiency of our public servants by assigning capital importance to the natural sciences in the competitive examinations for the Home, Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Civil Services, and by requiring some knowledge of the natural sciences from all candidates for admission to Sandhurst. Other speakers included the Earl of Portsmouth, Colonel R. E. Crompton, Professor Poulton, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. Nowell Smith (Headmaster of Sherborne).

# FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

## ATTACK ON VAUX REPULSED.

### THREE GERMAN BATTERIES DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 5.

Last night's communiqué reported intense artillery fighting on the left of the Meuse.

German preparations for an attack on Hill 304 were stopped by our curtain of fire.

The enemy on the right of the Meuse continued to bombard the Vaux and Damloup region, especially Fort Vaux. An attack launched north-west of the fort at three in the afternoon was stopped by machine-gun fire. Our heavy guns severely damaged three German batteries in Caulieres Wood.

A German aeroplane squadron at noon dropped bombs on Toul, killing six persons and wounding ten. A French air squadron pursued the raiders, felling one in the French lines and two others in the German lines.

## HEAVY EVENING ATTACK.

### ENEMY DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 4.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—A heavy attack in the evening in the ravine between Damloup and Vaux Fort gained a footing in our trenches, but a counter-attack immediatery drove the enemy out. A second attack in the morning failed before our artillery fire.

## STRUGGLE FOR MONTECENGIO

### ALTERNATING FORTUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 4.

The communiqué says:—In the Lagarina Valley there has been a keen artillery duel. The enemy's infantry on Friday evening attempted to break through in the direction of Onaro, south-west of Arsiero. We vigorously counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy.

On Saturday afternoon great masses of the enemy were hurled against our positions between Colcomo and Colposina. They were repulsed with very heavy losses.

On the Sette Communi Plateau the struggle for the possession of Montecengio continues with alternating fortune.

## MARTIAL LAW IN SALONIKA.

### ALLIES' PRECAUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, June 4.

The Allies have occupied the telegraph offices, Prefecture and port customs, simultaneously taking extensive precautions to prevent the possibility of opposition.

The commanders of the gendarmerie and police have been relieved of their functions and martial law has been proclaimed.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Market for jute mill shares reopened inactive, but the tone was steady to firm, and although buyers were not much in evidence, the tendency of the market was towards higher prices. In other directions the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Clive A (prefs) 102/8, 103; Delta (ord) 406; Empire (ord) 34/12 to 35/6; Gondalpara (ord) 510; Gourepore (ord) 529, 530; Hooghly (prefs) 13/8; Kamarhatty (ord) 339/8, 340, 339; Kamarhatty (prefs) 119; Kinnison (ord) 495, 496; Northbrook (ord) 30/4 to 30/10; Union (prefs) 120.

Tea:—Hattikhira 28,28/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co., 6 per cent. prefs 103; Mengkibol Rubber 20/12 to 21; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Railway 129.

Governorment Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80-4 to Rs. 80-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-8 to Rs. 80-10.


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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, June 6, 1916.*

## THE NAVAL VICTORY.

"The Day" for which the German Navy boasted of their longing for years has at last come,—and it has gone; and so has the German Fleet,—back to the shelter of its harbours and minefields where it has remained in hiding since the war broke out. The Day has proved an ignominious one. The High Seas Fleet in its full strength did not wait to face the issue with a British Fleet of inferior numbers and returned in haste to its base when it was invited to join battle. That it was able to avoid the challenge and break off the engagement is an achievement which it owes more to the adventitious aid of the elements, apparently, than to its own tactical brilliance. But that it succeeded in making good its return is an advantage to the credit of which it is entitled. For the rest the Day was an ignominious failure. The High Seas Fleet came out presumably to do something. What it proposed to do is at present a mystery. But whatever it may have been, it was foiled by the vigilance of the British Navy. It was forced into what we may fairly assume was an undesired and premature engagement, so far as its own plans were concerned, and it has gone back less than it came without accomplishing anything. Its adventure has been a strategical failure; a failure suffered at the first onslaught of opponents, inferior in numbers by a very wide margin; and it only escaped a worse fate by accident. The telegrams containing the first announcements of the battle may have created an impression in the minds of some that something in the nature of a reverse had been suffered by the British squadrons engaged. We did not take that view, as the deductions which we drew before the fuller details came and which are published in an adjoining column, show. It was obvious from the first, if one indulged in a little clear thinking, that the reverse was suffered by the enemy. There is only one principle of success in successful naval strategy; that is to engage the enemy and do your best to defeat him whenever and wherever you can find him. That is not done by running for your harbours before an action has had time fully to develop. That is an admission of failure.

There are three significant facts which emerge from the details of the affair as we now have them. First the action took place on the enemy's ground. That shows us that the British scouts were looking for him on his own ground, and that, in its turn, reveals the British Fleet as an aggressive and not a merely defensive force. Second, we find the smaller vessels rushing into action and engaging the vastly superior forces of the enemy pending the coming up of the battle fleet. That tells us that the old traditions of the British Navy have not deteriorated, that sacrifice, when sacrifice is necessary and may be expected to achieve useful results, is readily faced. Third is the demonstration that the German High Seas Fleet is not yet prepared to stake everything on a final throw and its consequent acquiescence in the supremacy on the high seas of its enemies. People who think that, because a British Fleet, engaged in action with superior numbers, must have suffered a reverse because it has suffered undoubtedly heavy losses should remember that. The German Fleet was pursued to its base and afterwards the ground of action was scoured for the litgerers. The victory lies with the beligerent who remains in possession of the sea and is thus far complete. That is a very simple axiom but it needs to be impressed apparently on those who will not take the trouble to think these things out for themselves. Now let us examine the losses. On the British side they have been fully admitted by the Admiralty in the first communiqué. They were, in fact, placed in the foreground of the announcement of the battle. We have lost three battle cruisers, one of very recent type, two of the smaller type which immediately succeeded the construction of the first Dreadnought. We have lost three older armoured cruisers, of what is nowadays small tonnage and inferior armament, and eight destroyers. Regarding the German losses the British Admiralty with characteristic caution,—as characteristic as the frankness which with they admit their own losses,—was at first reticent. The German Admiralty is even more reticent. But it is clearly established by the later messages that they were heavier than the British. They consist of two battleships believed to be of the Kaiser type, super-dreadnoughts of recent construction, two super-dreadnought battle-cruisers, one of them the most recent addition to the German Fleet, four light cruisers, nine destroyers, a submarine and, apparently a Zeppelin. Weight for weight the difference in the total casualties of both sides is not enormous but it is substantial. In numbers, the enemy have lost far more heavily, while in the type and strength in armament of the vessels the enemy's losses are far graver than ours. And they can far less afford to lose. One cannot reflect without a feeling of the deepest regret on the disappearance from the active list of a splendid vesel like the Queen Mary or the smaller Invincible, which won fame in the Falkland Islands battle, and one thinks with sorrow of the gallant crews who have been hurled to a sudden dom. But, apart from the two vessels named, the losses sustained cannot be described as of the first importance.

A notable fact is the immunity from loss of the light cruisers on the British side. The enemy lost four of these vessels, two of them of the latest type. The British lost none, while the accounts show an overwhelming superiority on the British side in the fighting capacity and the tactical handling of these little vessels, which have over and over again proved their great value during the war. The destroyers also were handled with the greatest dash and daring and supreme ability. A handful of these little vessels accounted for one of the enemy's first line ships, an achievement which few would have ever ventured to predict. Contrasted with the escape of a British first line battleship, which fell among a host of enemy submarines this is the more striking. Equally notable is the apparent failure of the enemy's gunnery. The British vessels which were sunk were, apparently, either mined or torpedoed. According to all accounts the damage from gunfire was comparatively small, and the Tiger, which had unexpectedly to run the gauntlet of a dozen of the enemy's ships' broadsides, had what would have been a miraculous escape had their gunnery been really efficient. Altogether it was a good day for the British Navy. It proved its traditional daring, it engaged and disposed of a superior force, and in spite of this handicap it inflicted heavier losses than it suffered. And what is, finally, let us repeat, the supreme fact, it drove the enemy from the high seas, the purpose for which it exists, to a refuge from which he will probably not care again to emerge for some time to come.

## INDIAS' POLICY AFTER THE WAR.

That the Imperial polity will be profoundly modified by the war and that the relation of India to the rest of the Empire cannot remain unaltered is accepted as one of the commonplaces reflections aroused as a result of the "new angle of vision." Writing the other day on "India under Hardinge, and After," the "New Statesman" gave expression to a view which may be taken as a fair indication of the attitude of liberal minded people in England towards the claims of this country. "The relation of India to the rest of the Empire," wrote that journal, "must become more and more a relation of mutual trust and of expanding responsibility on the part of the Indian people. We cannot go back; it is certain that irresistible forces will drive us forward. A suppressed, sullen, resentful India, either during or after the war, is something that we cannot and dare not contemplate." That the development indicated should proceed along lines most conducive to the interest of the country and most compatible with the just aspirations and wishes of the people, it is imperative that the latter should see that these wishes and aspirations are placed through their accredited representatives before the British public and the Government, both here and in England, in the most effective form and manner. The preliminary condition of this is the need of formulating, to quote the words of Sir S. P. Sinha, the President of the last Congress, "a reasoned ideal of India's future, such as will satisfy the aspirations and ambitions of the rising generation of India, and at the same time will meet with the approval of those to whom India's destinies are committed." This condition is expected to be fulfilled by the joint Conference between the Committees appointed by the Congress and the All-India Moslem League to be held in August next. But while thus a scheme may be expected to be framed on behalf of United India, constituting an effective advance towards self-government within the Empire, it is essential that persistent and organised efforts should be made to see that it commends itself to the British people as much on the ground of its practical prudence as on that of its inherent justice. The most proper time for the initiation of these efforts will be immediately after peace is signed and they should in the first instance take the form of a Deputation of the most trusted Indian leaders to England. In the course of a Joint-Note which they have addressed to the general secretaries of the Congress, Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta set themselves to answer the practical question as to how this Deputation should proceed, so that the case may be brought effectively before the Home Government, the Imperial Parliament and the British public in whose hands ultimately the guidance of India's destiny rests,—with a view to a settlement beneficial alike to India and the Empire. The professed views of responsible leaders of both the parties in England and the cordial relations now existing between India and England strengthen the expectation that, once a free interchange of views is brought about between the members of the Deputation and the representatives of the Home Government, the latter will feel, bound in duty and honour to prepare and place before Parliament proposals for such constitutional reforms as, being in conformity with British principles of freedom and progress, cannot but satisfy the Indian people.

But Sir William and Sir Krishna urge, that we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the Government may not see its way to grant all that the Indian representatives consider essential. The suggestions as regards the course to be pursued under such circumstance constitute a very interesting portion of the Joint-Note Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta suggest that, in the event of Government proposals failing to satisfy India's expectations as formulated in the scheme submitted by the Deputation, the Government offer should be accepted as an instalment, the points of difference being reserved for submission to Parliament, on the report of a Parliamentary Committee, with a view to further legislation. As to that we shall, as Mr. Asquith would say, "wait and see." But the suggestion with regard to the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee recalls what used to be the most potent and salutary influence in moulding the constitutional history of this country ever since the time that Edmund Burke championed the cause of Indians against the mismanagement of the servants of the East India Company. The basic purpose of the independent and stringent inquiries that were made by Parliamentary Committees from time to time was to review the results and the character of the rule of the East India Company and to indicate the reforms that were necessary as a price for the renewal of the charter. The result of each of these periodic enquiries was that some substantial benefit was secured for India before the renewal of the Company's charter. With the passing of the Government of India Act of 1858, however, and the consequent transfer of the direct sovereignty of India to the British Crown, the need for the renewal of the Charter was removed. And with the removal of this need, the Parliamentary enquiries have ceased. This would not have been the great misfortune that it has been, if the spirit of the great Queen's Proclamation had in subsequent years been the guiding motive for action, to a far greater extent than has been the case, of British administrators of India as far as the rights of her people for a growing share in the government of the country were concerned. In this connection it is instructive to recall the view of the late Mr. Ranade on this subject expressed with reference to the Act of 1858. "No enquiries" he wrote in 1884, "preceded this last Act of the British Legislature, and so it may be said that there has been no Parliamentary enquiry into the condition of India during the past thirty years." Since Mr. Ranade wrote, another three decades have gone by, and although the Act of 1858 changed the nomenclature of the sovereign power, the bureaucratic system of administration has still continued, without Parliamentary enquiry and more or less practically in the same form in spite of a few reforms here and a few reforms there. It will be, as Sir William and Sir Krishna conclude, for India's representatives to consider whether they should not ask for a revival by statute of those periodical enquiries which, upto 1858, gave to India automatically the opportunity of making known her requirements to the British people.

## Notes of the Day

**The Importance of Verdun.**

The French papers attach some importance to a statement made by six large industrial and agricultural associations of Germany to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg,—a statement which, it is argued, supplies the reason for the Germans' desperate fury at Verdun. One of the passages in the statement runs

"If the production of raw iron and steel had not been doubled since August the continuation of the war would have been impossible. The Lorraine minefields are at present supplying from 60 to 80 per cent. of the raw iron and steel. If the production of the minefield was disturbed the war would be practically lost."

These associations demanded in May 1915, that Verdun, the fortress of the Briey basin, should be taken and held by the German army,—a demand that is said to explain the great importance attached to the occupation of Verdun by the German Staff since last summer. If Germany could seize Verdun her hold on that basin would be assured. If the basin were captured by the French, Germany's war industries would be strangled.

**The Consolidating Act.**

The opposition to the Indian Consolidating Act Amending Bill has gained force day by day and as announced in to-day's telegram support from an almost unexpected quarter has been enlisted in favour of the strong agitation against the Bill becoming law during the continuance of the war. The London Chamber of Commerce merely proposes that the consideration of the Bill may be held in abeyance pending the receipt from India of alll the details of objections to it. But this suggestion, in conjunction with the other more significant fact, that the raising of a controversial issue by the introduction of the Bill has aroused protest from all quarters in this country—whether European or Indian—should convince Mr. Chamberlain and his advisers of the blunder that would be committed if the Bill were persisted in

**The Indian Women's University.**

The inauguration of the Indian Women's University is an epoch-making event in the history of female education in this country. There is, room for difference of opinion as to whether the object aimed at could not better and more effectively have been achieved by the establishment of more schools and colleges for girls rather than a University, as also with regard to the ideal of womanhood in accordance with which the character of the education to be imparted has been decided upon. In any case, it could have been wished that a movement involving a radical and immense change in the educational system of the country could not have been hurried through in the manner in which it has been, and that more time and deliberation had been bestowed on it before deciding upon the constitution and the objects of the University. But, it is impossible to withhold admiration for the unselfish energy and persistence to an ideal shown by the originator of the movement, Prof. Karve, or to refrain from expressing the hope that, efforts will be made to see that the institution is conducted along lines most suited to the needs of the country and in accordance with the high ideal of woman as being not supplementary but complementary to man.

**Adventures of the Survey.**

An interesting account of the conditions under which survey parties perform their work is contained in the General Report, just published of the Survey of India. No. 1 party carried on operations on the heights of the Himalayas near Kishtwar and to the North and West of that place in Jammu State, the country varying from 3,000 to over 20,000 feet in altitude. Two khalasis lost their lives by accidents in scaling these heights and considerable difficulties in regard to weather and transport were experienced. No. 10 party appear to have had interesting experiences. Their work included the survey of 2,068 miles in the Katha, Myitkina and Putao districts of Upper Burma, including 400 square miles of the country beyond the Burma-China frontier, and in unadministered territory. Some of the hills are over 13,000 feet high and covered with snow during the winter months, so that it was difficult to obtain views of the surrounding country, except in places where the land had been cleared for purposes of cultivation.

**A Wail from Mauritius.**

The Mauritius "Planters and Commercial Gazette", supplies some statistics to show "how much the Indian cooly is going to lose through the arbitrary stoppage by the Indian Government of cooly emigration to Mauritius." The figures referred to are in regard to the transactions in land by the Indian labourer who.

"comes to us a starving beggar, a semi-civilized from India and in a few years emerges from the grub state of a poverty stricken indentured labourer and blossoms into the form and shape of a happy and prosperous landowner or proprietor of valuable immoveable properties."

According to the figures of 23 sales of land, 13 lots were purchased by Indians and were of the value of Rs. 4,81,014. Nevertheless, the "Planters' and Commercial Gazette", comments.

"in spite of these incontrovertible facts, the Government of India refuses us now the vital privilege of drawing upon its famishing population for the cooly labour required by our estates, oblivious of the great and important fact that it is upon the output of these estates that the Indian Empire relies to a very great extent for one of the first necessaries of life of its teeming millions, namely, sugar; and forgetful also of the fact that if ever the lot of man was to be envied it is that of the prosperous indentured cooly, the happy Malabari in Mauritius."

Indentured labour may be prosperous, but it is not on economic grounds that the abolition of indentured labour has been decided upon. Besides, if the figures tell anything, it is that the Indian labourer,—in spite of adverse conditions,—is setting a fine example by his thrifty, diligent and intelligent habits. As such he must be respected. But the indenture system by its very nature, forbids the possibility of this. Mauritius can still have the labour,—on terms of dignity.

**Woman Suffrage After the War.**

The question of woman suffrage will gain a new force and a new meaning after the war. It is therefore, not a little instructive to learn what some of the best minds among the woman suffragists are thinking about the question. Whether woman suffragists should throw all their energy into an attempt to secure adult suffrage was debated with much interest at a meeting held by the Women's Freedom League. On the one side it was urged that women would do well now to throw in their lot with the great democratic demand for adult suffrage, to work with the people who are really keen, and to be in a big movement rather than in an eddy. Men were unimaginative; they did not easily understand why women desired the vote, but when women worked side by side with them their education proceeded very rapidly. The questions which must be settled, after the war, it was further urged, were those in which all women were equally concerned, such as industrial conditions after the war, the future of marriage and motherhood, and social reconstruction generally. But the meeting decided by a majority against the course proposed and, in support of this decision, it was contended that the main duty of women suffragists was to remove the bar of sex disability, and after that to improve electoral conditions.

## Official and Personal.

Mr. Justice Shadi Lal, of the Punjab Chief Court, will leave Lahore on the 7th on a short visit to Simla where he will stay at Inveram as the guest of Sir Sankaran Nair.

## ELPHINSTONE ROAD OVERBRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with your correspondent B. G. P.'s grievance in to-day's issue, I would like to point out three other disabilities, under which the general public are suffering.

1. The passage from the bridge to the Elphinstone Road Station down platform is never lighted at night time. There the passengers have to find their way from the station to the bridge, sometimes in pitch dark and sometimes feeling the side glare of the G. I. P. Railway incandescent lights.

2. The two gangways at the top of the bridge are floored with wooden planks leaving crevices, between them, thus allowing the hot smoke emitted by the passing engines down, to pass through, to the detriment of public health.

3 Passengers getting up from the up platform of the Elphinstone Road Station have to pass through the gangway for some distance to find their carriages waiting at the end. This could be easily remedied by keeping a portion of the railway open, just in front of the enfrance to the top of the staircase.

As regards your correspondent B. G. P.'s grievance of the stone staircase, I would suggest that a similar staircase should be built on the opposite side facing Carroll Road, or by the side of the new cabin, a broad wooden or iron staircase (just as the one on the up side) should be joined to the bridge.—Yours, etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER.

1172A, Parel Village,
Bombay,

# "MOST NOTABLE NAVAL VICTORY SINCE TRAFALGAR."

## THE WAR.

### SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

### NAVAL VICTORY.

### GERMAN FLEET CHASED TO PORT.

### GREAT ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

### HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES AT VERDUN.

It is officially announced that a naval engagement took place in the afternoon of May 31st off Jutland, the losses being heavy on both sides. The German battle fleet avoided a prolonged action with the British main forces, and soon after these appeared on the scene the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from the British battleships.

The British lost three battle cruisers, three old cruisers and eight destroyers and there is the strongest ground for believing that the German losses include two battleships, two Dreadnaught battle cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest light cruisers, two light cruisers of old type, at least nine destroyers and a submarine.

The Paris communiqué reports intense artillery fighting last Sunday night on the left of the Meuse. On the right bank the enemy continued to bombard the Vaux and Damloup region, especially Fort Vaux. An attack launched north-west of the fort was stopped by machine-gun fire.

Increased activity on the whole of the British Front is reported by General Haig. The situation at Ypres is materially unchanged. The British remain on the ground gained by previous day's counter-attacks.

The Austrians continued to hurl great masses of men against the Italians, but they were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Lagarina valley there has been a keen artillery duel. Great masses of the enemy were hurled against the Italian position between Colcomo and Colposina. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

# GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET COMES OUT.

## SEVERE NAVAL BATTLE OFF JUTLAND.

## ENEMY CHASED TO THEIR BASE.

## DETAILS OF CASUALTIES.

### ENEMY LOSSES HEAVIER.

| BRITISH : | GERMAN : |
|---|---|
| Queen Mary, Battle Cruiser. | 2 Dreadnought Battleships. |
| Indefatigable, Battle Cruiser. | 2 Dreadnought BattleCruisers. |
| Invincible, Battle Cruiser. | Light Cruisers. (Latest Type.) |
| Defence, Old Cruiser. | 2 Light Cruisers (Old Type). |
| Warrior, Old Cruiser. | 9 Destroyers. |
| Black Prince, Old Cruiser. | 1 Submarine. |
| Eight, Destroyers. | |

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, June 2.

An Official statement announces that a naval engagement took place in the afternoon of 31st May off Jutland.

The brunt was borne by the battle-cruiser fleet with some cruisers and light cruisers supported by four fast battleships.

Among these the losses were heavy.

The German battle fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main forces, and, soon after these appeared on the scene, the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from our battleships.

The battle-cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was disabled. She was towed for some time and had to be abandoned by the crew.

LONDON, June 3.

It is known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrow Hawk and Ardent were lost and six others are unaccounted for. No British battleship or light cruisers were sunk.

### ENEMY'S LOSSES.

The enemy's losses were serious. At least one battle-cruiser was destroyed and one seriously damaged.

One battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers during a night attack.

Two light cruisers were disabled and probably sunk.

The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but it must have been large.

### TWO GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS SUNK.

LATER.

The Admiralty announces that we lost altogether eight destroyers.

One enemy battleship of the Kaiser class was blown up in attack by British destroyers.

Another Dreadnought battleship of the Kaiser class is believed to have been sunk by gunfire.

Of three German battle-cruisers, two of which are believed to have been the Derfflinger and the Lutzow, one was blown up and another was heavily engaged by our battlefleet. She was seen to be disabled and stopping. A third was observed to be seriously damaged.

One German light cruiser and six German destroyers were sunk and at least two more German light cruisers were seen to be disabled.

Repeated hits were observed on three other German battleships.

Finally a German submarine was rammed and sunk.

### CONTINUOUS ACTION NOT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, June 5.

A statement issued by the Admiralty says that when the main body of the British Fleet came into contact with the German High Seas Fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, already severely punished, to seek refuge. This was possible as owing to low visibility and mist the Grand Fleet was only able to get into a momentary contact now and then and no continuous action was possible. The pursuit continued till light wholly failed but British destroyers were able to make a successful attack during the night.

After driving the enemy into port, Sir, John Jellicoe returned and scoured the main scene of action in search of the disabled vessels. By noon on Thursday it was evident that nothing more could be done and the Fleet returned to its base, re-fueled and was again ready for sea by Sunday evening.

### GERMAN LOSSES HEAVIER.

LONDON, June 5.

The Admiralty states that the British losses have been fully stated and there is nothing to add or subtract. The Admiralty has no doubt that the German losses were heavier, not merely relatively but absolutely. There is the strongest ground for supposing that the German losses include two battleships, two Dreadnought battle-cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest light cruisers, namely the Wiesbaden and Elbing, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenlob, at least nine destroyers and a submarine.

## IMPORTANT GERMAN ADMISSION.

### WHOLE HIGH SEAS FLEET ENGAGED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AMSTERDAM, June 3.

A most important admission is made in a Berlin semi-official statement that the whole of the German High Sea Fleet was engaged in the Skaggerak naval battle.

Vice-Admiral Scheer commanded the German forces which also included in order German ships of the line of battle cruisers and all light units of the North Sea and also destroyer and submarine flotillas.

Vice-Admiral Hipper commanded the reconnaissance forces which first gave battle to British battle cruisers and light cruisers at five in the afternoon.

Subsequently the whole fleet participated in a day-battle which lasted till nine in the evening. Then a night-battle developed, being in the nature of severe destroyer attacks.

### GERMAN LOSSES ADMITTED.

LONDON, June 3.

Dutch tugs and trawlers are arriving at Rotterdam and Ymuiden, and the Hook of Holland with small numbers of dead and wounded and unwounded picked up from the naval battle.

The German communiqué admits the loss of the small cruisers Wiesbaden and Pommern, while the small cruiser Frauenlob and some torpedo boats are missing.

It declares that the Germans picked up the two sole survivors of the Indefatigable and that three British destroyers were sunk including the Nestor and Alcaster.

Reuter wires from Copenhagen that ten German destroyers passed the Little Belt on Wednesday night travelling southward very slowly.

One was so damaged that she was unable to proceed until she was fetched and taken in tow by an undamaged destroyer.

LATER

An Associated Press wireless from Berlin intercepted in London says that the Germans admit the loss of the Dreadnought Westfalen.

YMUIDEN, June 3.

Three German officers and fourteen men belonging to the German cruiser Elbing have been picked up and brought in. They state that the Elbing was rammed and sunk by another German warship but one officer says that the Elbing was split by the firing of her own guns.

### TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

COPENHAGEN, June 3.

A fisherman saw two Zeppelins destroyed off the west of Denmark in the afternoon of June 1st. They had been shot and were on fire.

COPENHAGEN, June 3.

L24 and five other Zeppelins with several aeroplanes took part in the battle. L24 was hit several times. She lost much gas and staggered to the Schleswig coast by throwing everything overboard. Many of the crew were wounded.

### DEATH OF ADMIRAL HOOD.

LONDON, June 3.

Admiral Beatty reporting the death of Admiral Hood says that he led a division into action with the most inspiring courage. Admiral Beatty mentions with extreme regret the deaths of Captains Sowerby of the Indefatigable, Cay of the Invincible and Prowse of the Queen Mary.

### OFFICERS SAVED AND LOST.

LONDON, June 3.

It is officially announced that four midshipmen from the Queen Mary have been saved and all other officers lost.

The Commander of the Invincible and a lieutenant have been saved, and all others lost.

All officers of the Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince were lost and all officers of the Warrior were saved.

### 250 OFFICERS AND 250 MEN SAVED.

LONDON, June 4.

Hitherto about 250 officers and 250 men have been saved from the sea fight. Among the victims are Rear-Admiral Arbuthnot and Midshipman Scott, the eldest son of Sir Percy Scott, both of whom were on the Defence.

### THE FATE OF THE SHARK.

LONDON, June 3.

The fate of the destroyer Shark, one of the three hitherto not accounted for, has been cleared up by the landing at Hull from the Danish steamer Vidar of six survivors of the Shark.

The Vidar's crew state that on Wednesday evening they saw a German cruiser sink and later a large vessel on fire. They heard cries for help and lowered a boat, and picked up seven men from the Shark which had been torpedoed five hours previously. Her commander who had his leg blown off went down with his ship.

The survivors of the Shark state that everything on the deck was swept off by gunfire except one gun which the Commander and two men worked to the last.

### THE WARRIOR'S FIGHT.

LONDON, June 5.

The story of the Warrior's fight is told by survivors who have arrived at

(Continued on page 8.)

## THE NAVAL BATTLE.

### FEATURES OF THE FIGHT.

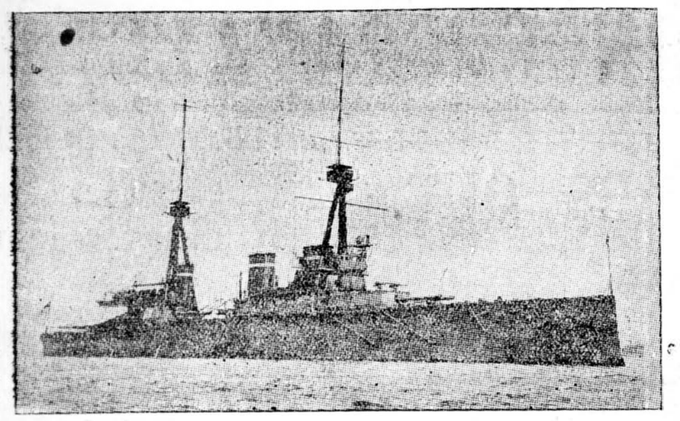
### ENEMY'S REFUSAL TO FACE OUR FLEET.

The following article was written yesterday, and published in our up-country edition after the receipt of the first telegram announcing the naval battle and before the messages giving the fuller details were received. As these, however, only confirm the view then taken the article has not been in any way altered.

The details of the engagement contained in the telegrams are very meagre. We do not know the full strength of the fleets engaged on either side and it seems clear that the German Fleet broke off the engagement when the main British Fleet came up and fled hastily back to port. From the fact that the British casualties were confined to cruisers and destroyers, while two German Dreadnought battleships were among the casualties, it is a fair assumption that the German Fleet came out in strength and was proceeding north, with what objective, of course, can only be assumed. The eyes of the British Fleet, however, were on the alert and the little fast-going destroyers and light cruisers quickly discovered the presence of the enemy and the news was flashed to the main fleet. Then the battle-cruisers set out and using their great speed came up with the hostile fleet and immediately opened the engagement, with the object of holding the enemy in their full strength till the great line of battle Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts came upon the scene.

Up till their appearance the fight, of course, was of a very unequal character. The battle-cruisers, armoured cruisers and light cruisers engaged apparently a fleet of greatly superior strength. They naturally suffered severely. That is the fortune of war. Vessels like the Warrior, the Defence, the Invincible and the Indefatigable cannot expect to emerge from an engagement, in which, probably, a mass of immensely superior gun power was brought to bear on them. The Queen Mary, of course, was on more equal terms, but here again the battle-cruisers, the advance guard of the British Fleet, were contesting the issue,—that is, the holding of the enemy,—against a hostile fleet which was apparently complete in all its constituent parts. But they were playing their part in the traditional Nelson strategy and tactics.—Search out the enemy and bring him to action wherever you find him. Unfortunately circumstances enabled the enemy to escape before the British battle-fleet on coming up were able to bring them to a general action. This was admittedly a tactical success for the enemy. The British cruisers had suffered severe losses, though not more severe than might have been expected under the circumstances. But they had inflicted severe damage on the enemy. Two Dreadnought battleships, fine ships of the Kaiser type, a post Dreadnought class, had been disposed of. A great battle-cruiser,—if the report is correct, Germany's latest pride, the Lutzow,—had been sunk and three other battle-cruisers put out of action apart from smaller vessels, a light-cruiser, six destroyers and a submarine.

Discretion became the better part of valour and the Germans had no stomach for a conflict with the full strength of the British Fleet. They fled back to their harbours of refuge. Their ability to break off the engagement was, as we have said, a tactical success. They live to fight another day. But the engagement has some important morals. On previous occasions, when German squadrons have ventured into the North Sea, it has been in raiding parties; small squadrons of cruisers have dashed across the North Sea, evading the British scouts, fired a few shells at the health resorts and fled back. On this occasion the High Seas Fleet was apparently out in strength,—with what objective cannot, as we have said, be assumed,—and its presence was speedily discovered by the watchful destroyers and light-cruisers, which immediately fastened on its flanks, doing, as the telegrams show, considerable damage and bravely sacrificing themselves to the purpose, until the large cruisers came up. Circumstances on this occasion favoured the Germans and enabled them to escape, but the affair has shown that the British Fleet is on the alert and means to hold the seas. The hostile fleet that ventured to assert its claim to sail the seas has incontinently gone back to its hiding place, the only result of its excursion being the clear demonstration that it dare not face the final issue. "Britannia Rules the Waves!"



H. M. S. BATTLE CRUISER INVINCI BLE.

Devonport, She was engaged at six in the evening. She and the Defence were between two lines of German battle ships and were severely handled.

After few minutes, the Defence was blown into the air and the Warrior was badly riddled. The enemy used gas shells almost suffocating the British. Fortunately the uneven contest was short, the Germans retreating after seventeen minutes. The Warrior began to fill with water and the crew started pumping.

Ultimately an auxiliary ship came up and took off the wounded. The Warrior was towed for 48 hours and foundered shortly after the tow rope had been disconnected. The survivors said that the Warrior was bombarded by five German Dreadnoughts and twenty destroyers.

### HELP AT CRITICAL JUNCTURE.

LONDON, June 4.

Information received in Edinburgh states that four battleships of the Grand Fleet which appeared at a critical juncture in the battle. were the Valiant, Barham, Malaya and Warspite. The fight then assumed a different complexion.

The British crews were most disappointed when the enemy fled and the British at daybreak had to return to their bases, the enemy having disappeared.

It is stated that the Queen Mary sank in two minutes, an explosion having occurred in the magazine.

### BATTLE FLEET REFITTED IN FEW HOURS.

LONDON, June 3.

The British Admiralty is informed officially that the entire British battle-fleet except the Marlborough had coaled and been refitted for sea service within a few hours of its return to harbour.

### ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL'S ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, June 4.

The first accurate and detailed account of the battle of Jutland has been given to the American public by the Associated Press of America, which received a description from a high official in the British Admiralty who had studied all official reports.

"We were looking for a fight," he said, "and the story of our fleet having been decoyed by the Germans is sheerest nonsense. Indeed, in a word, we, with an inferior fleet, engaged the entire German fleet, interrupted their plans and drove them back to harbour. In this way we sustained heavy losses which we had expected but we also attained expected results. I must admit that we had extremely hard luck with our battle cruisers but the loss of three great ships in no way cripples our control of the sea."

#### FOUR PHASES.

The battle had four phases. The first opened at three o'clock in the afternoon when our battle cruisers at a range of six miles, joined action with German battle cruisers.

The second phase was the speedy arrival of battleships on both sides,—the German's arrived sooner than ours,—but before that our three battle cruisers had been blown up, it is supposed by gun-fire, but possibly they were torpedoed in such close range fighting. Our battle cruisers might be criticised on account of bad tactics, but our fleet, following the traditions of the Navy, went out and engaged the enemy, and the weather made them do so at close range.

Thirdly, the engagement between battleships was never more than partial. It included a running fight as German Dreadnoughts fled towards their bases.

All big ship fighting was over by quarter past nine and then came one of the wierdest features of the battle, as German destroyers made attack after attack like infantry following artillery preparation, on our big ships. These onslaughts were absolutely futile, not a single torpedo getting home. These attacks ended in the morning and the scene of the battle was swept by Admiral Jellicoe's fleet, who reported that not a single enemy vessel was in sight.

#### AN AMAZING INCIDENT.

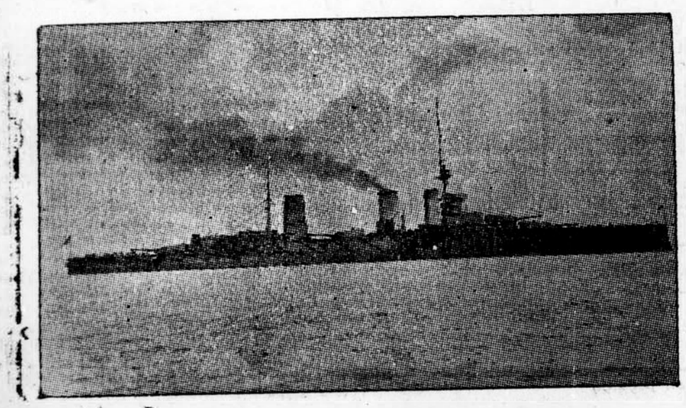
Any description can be only fragmentary, pending Admiral Jellicoe's report.

An amazing incident occurred when the Super-Dreadnought Marlborough steamed into a veritable hornet's nest of submarines and skilfully avoided three before she was hit. But she is now safely in harbour. Early in the engagement according to Admiral Beatty's report a German battle cruiser after having been hotly engaged blew up, broke in two and sank. The British pursuing fleet left behind them another German battle cruiser *hors de combat*. When they returned she was missing and must have sunk. This accounts for two enemy battle-cruisers and the Germans admit the loss of two battleships.

#### NO 17 INCH GUNS.

The Admiralty has reported the sinking of four German light cruisers and the Germans have acknowledged the loss of six destroyers. There is best hope that the German loss was even greater, but we do not intend to make estimates until we have complete official reports based on absolutely certain evidence. Zeppelins did not play the part attributed to them. Only one appeared and it remained in action for a very brief time and retired under heavy fire badly damaged. The weather was such that it is doubtful if any aircraft would have been of much service. The enemy sprang no surprises. There were no seventeen inch guns and no new tricks. This bad weather was the hardest luck our fleet has yet encountered.

Nevertheless with a fight like Wednesday's action every day we could stand loss much better than the Germans. The Associated Press adds: "Future details will be much more heartening for Britons."



H. M. S. BATTLE CRUISER QUEEN MARY.

### WHAT A DANISH CAPTAIN SAW.

COPENHAGEN, June 3.

The captain of the Danish steamer Naesborg who has arrived here witnessed the battle off Jutland. He says that he was 95 miles west of Hanstholm when a few small British warships appeared pursued by the German Fleet. Suddenly the British ships turned westwards heavily shelled and a few minutes later many British battle cruisers appeared from west and north. They attacked the Germans who were reinforced by numerous warships coming from the south along the west coast of Jutland.

A very fierce fight began. The sky was filled with smoke and the sea was in uproar. Shells were falling around Nasevorg which was several miles away and owing to the violence of the cannonade her crew were unable to stand on the deck.

At length the Germans fled southwards, the British pursuing them. Suddenly several British warships appeared from the west and the German Fleet divided scattering mines.

#### 45 GERMANS V 19 BRITISH.

The captain of the Naesborg states that the German Fleet numbered 45 including vessels of the largest type. The British Fleet pursuing the Germans numbered eleven and subsequently eight other British ships appeared firing heavily. The sea was smooth. Many sailing ships passed through the firing line.

Fishermen who have arrived at Esbjerg state that they saw a cruiser sunk by a mine fifty miles north-west of the Blaavandshuk Lightship.

### ZEPPELINS OVERHEAD.

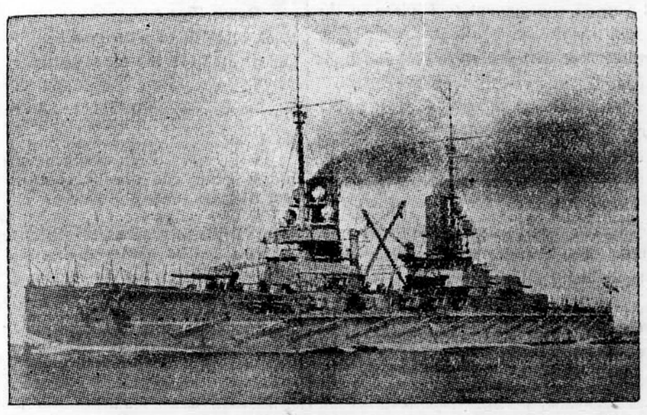
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON June 5.

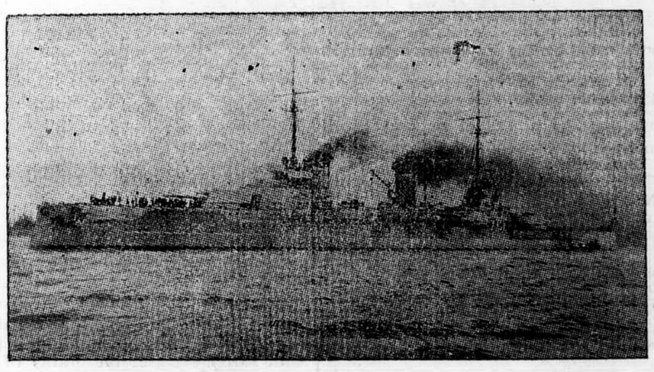
Further details of the sea fight are given in the "Scotsman" which says that when British battle cruisers attacked, Zeppelins moved continually overhead and apparently reported that the British Grand Fleet was not yet in sight. The German battle fleet then closed in. The battle raged for two hours till further aerial information caused the Germans to flee southwards.

#### TIGER'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

British battle cruisers had barred the way but immediately Admiral Jellicoe established touch with the enemy he sent a message to Admiral Beatty to retire. The sudden alteration of the enemy's course as he started to flee exposed the Tiger to the fire of a score of ships for ten minutes and it was marvellous that she survived an unprecedented volume of fire.



GERMAN DREADNOUGHT BATTLESHIP OF THE KAISER TYPE.



GERMAN DREADNOUGHT BATTLE CRUISER OF THE MOST POWERFUL TYPE.

An astonishing feature of the surviving battle cruisers is the negligible damage from the heaviest German guns. Our light cruisers were far superior to those of the enemy which at the outset of action were beaten back in confusion. Three of the latter were lost and driven on to mines, the laying of which was one of the most heroic exploits of the action.

#### WAS SHE THE HINDENBURG?

Our destroyers fought with sublime daring and courage as the losses indicate. The survivors are convinced that the battleship on which they made a massed attack was the Hindenburg. She was struck successively by four torpedoes. Huge columns of water spouted into the air along her hull tearing her to pieces. She heeled till the funnels were level with the water and then sank.

Among the four British battleships associated with the battle-cruisers at the outset, the Warspite was the most prominent and it is stated that she sank two Germans. The protection which she and her consorts gave to the battle-cruiers probably accounted for the slight damage done to the survivors of the latter.

### HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO THE FLEET.

LONDON, June 3.

King George replying to a loyal telegram conveying birthday congratulations from Admiral Jellicoe, says:—"I am deeply touched by your message which reaches me on the morrow of the battle which has again displayed the splendid gallantry of the officers and men under your command. I mourn the loss of brave men, many of whom were personal friends. They have fallen in the country's cause

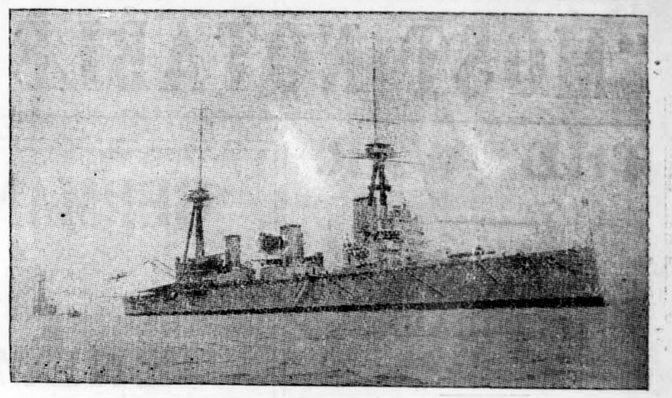
"I regret even more that the German High Seas Fleet in spite of heavy losses, was enabled by the mist to evade the full consequences of the encounter which it has always professed to desire but for which when an opportunity arrived it showed no inclination.

"Though the enemy's retirement immediately after the opening of a general engagement robbed us of the opportunity of gaining a decisive victory, the events of May 31st amply justify my confidence in the value and efficiency of the fleets under your command."

### FEELING OF ELATION.

LONDON, June 3.

The Associated Press of America is informed at the Admiralty that the latest reports from Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty have caused a feeling of elation. They may be summarised as follows:—We went out within enemy waters, seeking fight. Our inferior fleet engaged the entire German battle fleet and forced them to return to harbour and abandon any enterprise they may have contemplated.



H. M. S. INDEFATIGABLE.

### GERMAN FLEET COMPLETELY OUTFOUGHT.

LONDON, June 5.

Fuller reports of the naval battle have had the most inspiring effect as proving that the British scored a success which the "Morning Post," describes as the most notable victory since Trafalgar, remarking that though less decisive, it may have results almost equally momentous.

The "Morning Post" adds: "The salient fact is that the German High Seas fleet was completely outfought and chased in a disorderly retreat into its ports."

Other experts are almost equally optimistic. Mr. Archibald Hurd says that the German hopes of interfering with the blockade and the movements of troops must now be abandoned, while it will be impossible for the German fleet to act on the offensive in the Baltic for weeks, thus the right wing of the Russian armies has been secured.

### STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE ON BRITISH SIDE.

LONDON, June 5.

The British wounded who have arrived at various ports are most cheerful and exultant. A telegram from Ymuiden says that German sailors brought in on a Dutch trawler, smiled when they were shown reports of a great German victory and said: "Unfortunately we know better," adding that the loss on both sides was heavy but that the strategic advantage was overwhelmingly on the British side.

### MR. BALFOUR RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Balfour had a prolonged audience of the King to-day.

### DETAILS OF THE SHIPS.

#### BRITISH.

THE QUEEN MARY was a Dreadnought Battle-Cruiser of 27,000 tons; speed 28 knots; armament, eight 13.5-inch and 16 4-inch guns; complement 1,000 men; date 1913.

THE INDEFATIGABLE was a battle-cruiser of 18,750 tons; speed 26 knots; eight 12-inch and 16 4-inch guns; complement 780 men; date 1911.

THE INVINCIBLE was a battle-cruiser of 17,250 tons; speed 26 knots; eight 12-inch and 16 4-inch guns; complement 780 men; date 1908. She took part in the Falkland Islands victory.

THE DEFENCE was an armoured cruiser, old type, of 14,600 tons; speed 23 knots; four 9.2-inch and ten 7.5-inch guns; complement 850 men; date 1909.

THE BLACK PRINCE was an old type armoured cruiser of 13,550 tons; speed 23 knots; six 9.2-inch and ten 6-in guns; complement 700 men; date 1906.

THE WARRIOR is an old type armoured cruiser of 13,550 tons; speed 23 knots; six 9.2-inch and four 7.5-inch guns;; complement 700 men; date 1907.

#### GERMAN.

Two battleships of the Kaiser class have been sunk. There are five vessels in this class all of 24,700 tons and 20 knots speed. They carry ten 12-in. and 14 5.9in. guns and complement of 1,088 each; date 1912.

The Derfflinger is one of Germany's latest Dreadnought cruisers of 26,600 tons; speed 28 knots; eight 12-in., twelve 5.9-in. and twelve 3.4-in. guns; complement 1,125 men; date 1915.

The Lutzow is also one of the latest German Dreadnought-cruisers; 26,600 tons; speed 28 knots; eight 12-in., twelve 5.9-in., twelve 3.4-in. guns; complement 1,100 men. She was only completed a few months ago.

### BOMBAY'S BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS.

#### THE KING'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAHABLESHWAR, June 4.

His Excellency the Governor having sent to his Majesty the King-Emperor, on behalf of the Government and the people of the Bombay Presidency, a telegram of congratulation on his birthday, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to send the following reply:—

**"I heartily thank you and the people of Bombay Presidency for the loyal congratulations which you have sent me on my birthday and which I have received with much pleasure."**

### REPATRIATED FROM INDIA.

#### FOUR MISSING FROM THE GOLCONDA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

130 of those on board the Golconda have been landed. Four are missing including a stewardess.

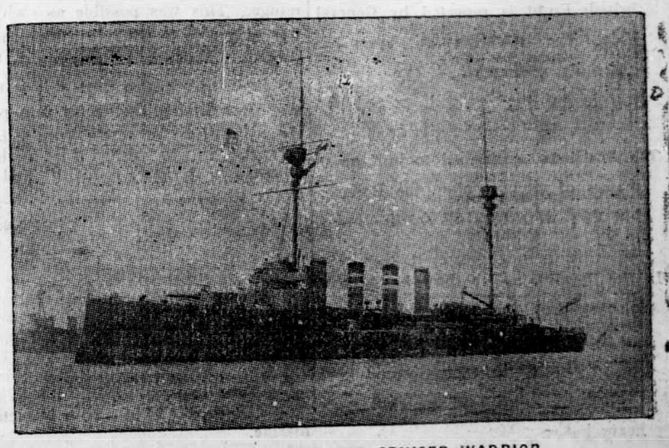
#### VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The British steamers Golconda and Elmgrove have been sunk. The Golconda was bound for Calcutta when she was sunk. Five of those on board are missing.

The British steamers Dewsland and Salmonpool have been sunk.



H. M. S. ARMOURED CRUISER WARRIOR.

# SINN FEIN RISING.

## TREASON TO HOME RULE.

### MR. REDMOND'S DESPAIR.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., has made the following statement with regard to the events in Dublin to a London representative of the "Central News," of America:—

My first feeling, of course, on hearing of this insane movement was one of horror, discouragement, almost despair. I asked myself whether Ireland, as so often before in her tragic history, was to dash the cup of liberty from her lips; was the insanity of a small section of her people once again to turn all her marvellous victories of the last few years into irreparable defeat and to send her back, on the very eve of her final recognition as a free nation, into another long night of slavery, incalculable suffering, weary and uncertain struggle?

Look at the Irish position to-day. In the short space of 40 years she has by a constitutional movement made an almost unbrokenly triumphant march from pauperism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of the Irish land; she has stayed emigration; she at last began an era of national prosperity. Finally, she succeeded in placing on the Statute Book the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the days of Grattan. Is all this to be lost?

When the war came she made a choice which was inevitable, if she was to be true to all the principles which she had held through all her history, and which she had just so completely vindicated on her own soil—namely, the rights of small nations; the sacred principle of nationality; liberty and democracy. Moreover, the nations for which through all her history she had felt the sympathy that came from common principles and common aspirations were trampled, as she in her time had been trampled, under the iron heel of arrogant force. What has Ireland suffered in the past which Poland, Alsace, Belgium, and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany, and, I may add also, that portion of the soil of France, her old friend and Ally, which is in the hands of Germany? What has been the record of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of freedom, and of language—in short, the suppression of all the things for which for centuries Ireland has struggled, the victory of which Ireland has achieved? Take the case of Belgium. Has there not been there that same ruthless shedding of the blood of priests and people that is part of Ireland's own history?

Leave the question of principle out, and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand? Neutrality? That was impossible; hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see this meant the drowning of the newly won liberties of Ireland in Irish blood? Be these views right or wrong, this was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people; it was the opinion which thousands of Irish soldiers have sealed with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world. But anyhow it was the opinion of Ireland and surely I need not argue the principle, especially with anybody who professes himself to be a Home Ruler, that the policy of Ireland must be decided by Ireland herself. That is a principle which has been accepted by the Irish race everywhere. The millions of our people in the United States and elsewhere whose generous devotion has helped us so largely to win our victories for the Motherland of the race have always accepted it. However bounteous their help, never have they denied the right of Ireland to choose her policy for herself.

A GERMAN INVASION.

That doctrine has been contested only by the very same men who to-day have tried to make Ireland the cat's-paw of Germany. In all our long and successful struggle to obtain Home Rule we have been thwarted and opposed by that same section. We have won Home Rule, not through them, but in spite of them. This wicked move of theirs was their last blow at Home Rule. It was not half as much treason to the cause of the Allies as treason to the cause of Home Rule.

This attempted deadly blow at Home Rule carried on through this section is made the more wicked and the more insolent by this fact—that Germany plotted it. Germany organised it. Germany paid for it. So far as Germany's share in it is concerned, it is a German invasion of Ireland, as brutal, as selfish, as cynical as Germany's invasion of Belgium. Blood has been shed, and if Ireland has not been reduced to the same horrors as Belgium, with her starving people, her massacred priests, her violated convents, it is not the fault of Germany.

And a final aggravation of the movement is this. The misguided and insane young men who have taken part in this movement in Ireland have risked, and some of them lost, their lives. But what am I to say of those men who have sent them into this insane and anti-patriotic movement while they have remained in the safe remoteness of American cities? I might add that this movement has been set in motion by this same class of men at the very moment when America is demanding reparation for the blood of innocent American men and women and children shed by Germans; and thus are guilty of double treason—treason to the generous land that received them, as well as to the land which gave them birth.

Is it not an additional horror that on the very day when we hear that men of the Dublin Fusiliers have been killed by Irishmen in the streets of Dublin we receive the news of how the men of the 16th Division—our own Irish Brigade, and of the same Dublin Fusiliers—had dashed forward and by their unconquerable bravery retaken the trenches that the Germans had won at Hulluch? Was there ever such a picture of the tragedy which a small section of Irish faction had so often inflicted on the fairest hopes and the bravest deeds of Ireland?

As to the final result. I do not believe that this wicked and insane movement will achieve its ends. The German plot has failed. The majority of the people of Ireland retain their calmness, fortitude, and unity. They abhor this attack on their interests, their rights, their hopes, their principles. Home Rule has not been destroyed; it remains indestructible.

## BOMBAY AND SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In my previous letters on the necessity of repealing the Sind Commissioner's Act of 1868 and thus giving to Sind the benefit of Council Government now almost wholly denied to it, I dealt with objections based on the distance of Sind from the seat of the Bombay Government, on the alleged undeveloped condition of our province and on a mischievous interpretation of the term Decentralization. In this letter I wish to urge an argument why the delegation of plenary powers to the Commissioner-in-Sind is highly prejudicial to just, proper, and sympathetic administration of affairs in Sind. It is not only a recognized characteristic of human nature but also a well-known maxim of political science, that the higher the class an administrator is recruited from, the better the pay he is granted, the fresher his outlook on matters and the fewer the chances of promotion he has to look forward to, the better and juster will be his governance of the people entrusted to his hands. The higher we go in the hierarchy of officialdom from the petty Tapadar to the Viceroy, we shall ordinarily find an ever increasing goodness of heart and breadth of vision, liberality and sympathy—well-defined gradations of mental and moral condition to correspond to material position. It is on the principles above enunciated that is based the insistence by Government, when filling, by nomination, certain appointments in the public service, on the possession by the candidates of a certain minimum social status. It is on these principles that Indian publicists are unanimously opposed to the practice of promoting members of the Viceroy's Executive Council to Lieutenant-Governorships and welcome the fact that no further promotion waits to undermine the impartiality and independence of the judges of the Indian High Courts of Judicature. It is on the same principle that is founded the practice of sending out from England, for short periods, new men—strangers to India—as its Governors and Viceroys, so that the country may have the benefit of their freshness of outlook.

Here we have in Sind, an officer, who, in a sense, must be said to have risen from the ranks, and is in no way above the ordinary run of civilians but who wields the power of life and death over a population only a little less than that of Ireland. Can we expect from the Commissioner-in-Sind, the same broadmindedness, the same liberality, the same sympathy which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is ordinarily likely to show. Sind will, therefore, welcome the change whereby it will be governed directly by an official who is recruited from the higher middle class or the nobility of England, who brings with himself a fresh outlook on the problems of Indian administration, whose newness to India is a guarantee of his fairness, impartiality and freedom from bias and prejudice and whose conduct is guided by law and conscience and not by law and self-interest since no higher positions await him in the country after his brief rule of five years. And just as on the occasion of the Cawnpore mosque trouble the Viceroy showed more goodness of heart and true sympathy than the provincial potentate of the United Provinces and just as in the matter of appointing the members of the Sind Land Settlement Commission the Commissioner-in-Sind pleaded that he could not find a suitable non-official to be its member but when the Bombay Government pressed the Commissioner to recommend a non-official, one was at last discovered by the Commissioner to be suitable, so also in the ordinary conduct of the administration, the decisions of the Governor-in-Council will be more often characterised by large hearted sympathy than the military commands of the quondam Oxford undergraduate who twenty-five years afterwards finds himself, as in a dream, the master of three and a half million lives.—Yours, etc.,

PRAHLAD.

Karachi.

## INDIA'S LOYALTY.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON A SHATTERED GERMAN DELUSION.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for India, has made a statement to the American Press, in view of the reports of unrest in India circulated abroad, showing the splendid loyalty of that country.

"Statements are often made that India is on the brink of revolution," said Mr. Chamberlain in the interview, which is circulated by Reuter's Agency.

"The wish being father to the thought, Germany jumped to the conclusion that when Great Britain was involved in a life and death struggle with a European Power India would seize the opportunity to throw off British authority. In this expectation the Germans used every means to turn the situation to their own advantage and create trouble for us.

"Out of a population of 320 millions, there are naturally some who are discontented, and even a few who are violently inimical to Government. A body of malcontents did start a conspiracy to overthrow British rule. The plot originated among the Hindu settlers in California, who, for a year or two before the war, had been carrying on an anti-British propaganda.

MISSIONARIES OF SEDITION.

"Soon after the outbreak of the war a number of these sailed for India with the design of seducing native troops, and starting a concerted rising which was to have taken place in February 1915. So far from raising the Punjab, as they hoped, the missionaries of sedition met with a stubborn resistance from the villagers whom they approached, their attempts to seduce troops failed, and they did not secure the adhesion of a single man of any influence and importance. The complete failure of their fantastic conspiracy is the best evidence of the stability of British rule.

"In Bengal there has been a series of daring outrages, which have been condemned by all influential Bengalis.

"Apart from these cases, the state of India is perfectly satisfactory.

"India instead of being a cause of anxiety has been a substantial help to the Empire in time of need. She was able to send troops to aid in the great battle of Ypres in those critical days when the Germans were striving to reach Calais. She has also sent troops to Egypt, Gallipoli, East Africa, Mesopotamia, Persia, and China. No fewer than 21 regiments of Indian cavalry and 86 battalions of Indian infantry, in addition to the troops placed at the disposal of the Government by the rulers of the Indian native States, have been fighting the battles of the Empire far beyond the Indian borders."

## DARING ROBBERY ON HOWRAH STATION.

### BAG CONTAINING RS. 390 STOLEN FROM BOOKING OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Saturday night a robbery was commited at the intermediate class extra booking office at the Howrah station, when a leather bag containing Rs. 390 in currency notes was taken away. There was a great rush of intending passengers at the counter of the booking office and the booking clerk, an old Bengalee, had occasion to turn his back for a while on the flap door in order to take certain tickets from the shelf. It is believed that the culprit seeing that he could not be seen by the booking clerk pushed the flap-door open and seized the leather bag containing Rs. 450 in currency notes from the almirah inside the booking office. In hurry the thief dropped six currency notes on the floor. On looking round the booking clerk was shocked to find six notes strewn on the floor and on looking for the bag it was found to have disappeared. The police arrived quickly but no trace could be obtained of the thief.

## RIGHTS OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith a cutting from "Answers" of 11th Sept. 1915 which sets forth hints for railway travellers in England. The last three hints are as under:—

No passenger may, under pain of a £2 penalty enter a compartment containing more than the normal number of occupants.

If a passenger has been compelled on account of overcrowding, to travel in an inferior class, he is legally entitled to the difference in fares.

If a third-class ticket-holder, finding all third-class compartments are full, enters a first class compartment, no excess charge can be made.

Now I do not know whether similar provisions exist in the railway law of India.

Perhaps the third hint explain why people in England do not pull emergency chains when they are overcrowded while travelling third. We too in India would not pull emergency chains and cause annoyance to persons like "P.E.G." if we are allowed to travel first whenever third class compartments are overcrowded.

But I suppose overcrowding even in England does take place on such occasions as the Derby races and that is why there is a £2 penalty for a person forcing himself in an already full compartment. Perhaps Mr. L. G. Pradhan would like to say the those persons did not know manners or were "half-educated"!—Yours, etc.

DIAMOND BLOCK.

31st May, 1916.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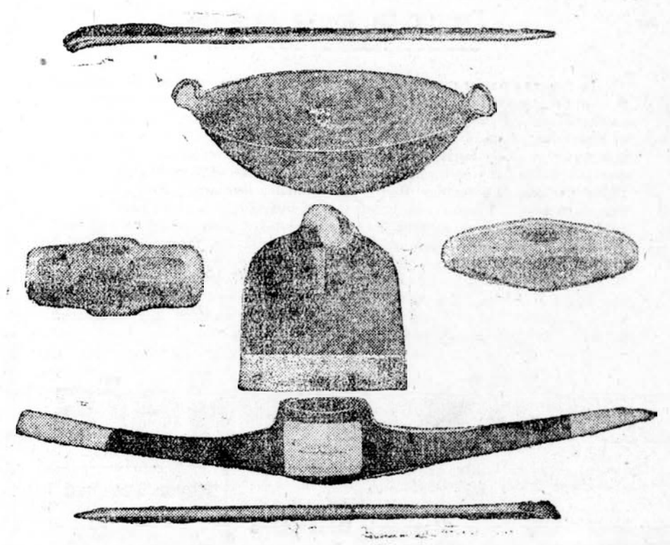

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Bombay Port Trust,
Contractors' Office.
Bombay, 28th Septr. 1909

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*Per Pro.* PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
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Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
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No. F 110/460.

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(Sd.) G. W. SIM,
Resident Engineer,
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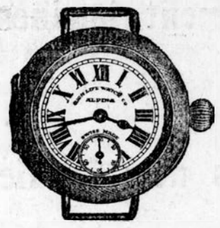

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| Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. | 6 | 9 | 2 | per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg. | 6 | 4 | 2 | per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 6 | 4 | 2 | per case. |
| White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins) | 5 | 8 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins). | 5 | 8 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 5 | 8 | 0 | per 2 tins. |
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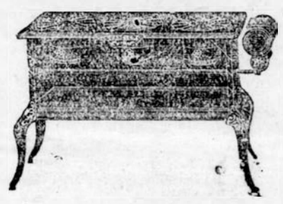

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.